A WALK ABOUT ZION-CONCLUDED.

unction of the two valleys of Kedron or Jehoshaphat and Hinnom. The mountains crowd close around us too perilous for unprotected steps; the second carries us back to the city by a path hardly less full of intense life than that of the Kedron. History as ancient and as divine animates it.

We have not tired of sitting here and gazing Zionwards. We remember how the gorgeous collonades of Herod's Temple, and the equally splendid palaces on the top of Zion, once flashed upon the eyes of Christ as he rested by this older than any patriarch's well. Now the abomination that maketh desolate shines down on us from the temple area, while Zion is as Micah and Jeremiah foretold-"a ploughed field." Terraces face it, awaiting the showers that shall change their white dust into green gardens.

Our way is through the valley of Hinnom-better known as Tophet and Gehenna. Like all true pilgrims, we find the path to Mount Zion leads through

It is soon separated from the valley of Jehoshaphat, and begins to put on the most savage features. Limestone cliffs rise precipitously on either side. They are not more than fifty feet high before they change into the slopes of Mount Zion and the Hill of Evil Counsel, and ascend steeply but not rockily from

ons tombs line its sides, and the air grows thick with horrid memories. The ugly idols, their royal worshipers, and their diabolic worship revive. The tombs were temples then. And the scene that foretold their change to graves, and the burial of the city and Following the widening valley a few rods, we reach nationality with them, is easily reproduced You will find it in the nineteenth chapter of Jeremiah. "For thus saith the Lord to Jeremiah, Go and get a potter's earthen bottle and take of the ancients of the forth unto the valley of the Son of Hinnom." There he is to declare their destruction for their sins, and to in the matter of reservoirs, stone bridges and all this break the bottle "in the sight of the men that go sort of modern pride of engineering and mechanics, his with " him, and to say that thus shall God break the people and the city, and "they shall bury them in Tophet till there be no place to bury." We can easily see him leaving that central southern gate with his gray bearded associates, their long blankets flowing down their shoulders, and the small necked earthen bottles, like those seen yet abundantly, in his hands. idols and the haughty priests of the fashionable faith.

litical preaching, they dare to pretend to be the especial servants of the Lord, and set in the stocks mon sense husbandry and charity. Honor to Amerhis chosen minister, as if in contempt both of his call- ica. Murray's guide book-written by an English And then as if conscious of his solitary adherence to truth under bitter persecutions and "universal reproach, far worse to bear than violence," he breaks orth into most bitter lamentations-" I am in derision daily. Every one mocketh at me." He tried to keep still, as many have since, but God's " word was in his heart as a burning fire shut up in his bones; he was weary with forbearing and could not stay." How God thus drives his servants by an inward into an outward fire. Better the body burn than the more faithfully reproduced by those to whom he brethren the prophets"-than in America and this

him. They have done that and worse in some por- slope begins is the tions of our land, as the blood of many martyrs testify.

We should say here for the benefit of any collection-gathering friends, that we did not find a bit of the bottle that Jeremiah broke, which we greatly re- shapen than the latter-being an excavation about

On our left, just above this cliff, is a long, wideroofed structure standing just out of the ground. We the long drought was just closing; it is said to be pull ourselves up the sides of the cliff, something as
Jonathan and his armor-bearer did a dozen miles or
Here in the dusky twilight, fast deepening into oblong pit-with a few bones scattered over the bot- strange emotions the conversation held here between tom. This is the Aceldama of a tradition as old as the Isaiah and Ahaz, wherein the mother and the divin-Pisans in 1218 carried many ship loads to Italy, and | bad; for it had probably just been told "the made the famous Campo Santo of their city, still of David saying, 'Syria is confederate with Ephraim not odd, that the sacred earth thus transported to ple, as the trees of the wood are moved with the price of innocent blood. It is fitting that the bitter their graves.

Here is where some locate the suicide of Judas,-Tradition points to a mulberry tree on the top of the strike out southward, and the trunk bends thus also, the precipice below; and that hanging himself on the multitude of gods, and even desecrates the brazen tree, his hold gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, and torn asunder in the fall. It looks plausible. The gulf is forty to fifty feet deep, and happy reconciliation of the text and topography.

Directly across the gulf from this point is the Pool of Siloam—over the ridge of Zion and the narrow valit now and meditating on the contrasts it suggests.

Within a few rods of each other are the pool of healing and the cave of death—the spot where one who was blind saw—and one who saw became blind.

With contempt. Not therefore for the despising

ness: otherwise thou also, like Judas, shall be cut off.

and proceed upwards. It soon opens out of its gloomy walls of tombs, and slopes from the green holnamed because there Caiaphas is said to have here plotted the death of Jesus. It is a little higher than Zion and directly south of it across the pass of Hin-

In this opening space about two thirds of a mile from En Rogel and a quarter of a mile from Acelda-

a half natural, half artificial excavation-a bank of turf bounds its lower side, covering probably, a tougher bank of rock. The sides are cut seemingly out of the rock, and the bottom is yet an ndulating surface of rock as if never finished. It is about six hundred feet long and two hundred widemaking a respectable reservoir even for a city as large as New York. The crowning of Solomon which Adonijah easily discerned far down in the depths below, here filled the air and "rent the earth" with rejoicings, which like many a subsequent coronation was followed by less noisy but more numerous lamentations from a peeled and subjected

A road from Bethlehem to Hebron crosses the valley at the lower edge of the pool and winds up Zion to Zion's gate. It passes the buildings of the English Charity School; a comfortable mass of solid white stone that stands half way between us and the city

eight lower arches on which the aqueduct of Solomon crossed the valley, bringing waters from his pools almost ten miles below to supply the demands of the temple service. They are buried in the earth, expeople, and of the ancients of the priests, and go cept a few feet of the spring of the Arch which show the solid workmanship of those times, and prove that remark is true-" there's nothing new under the sun."

Along side of this undoubted bit of Solomonic pride and power and piety, is a vivid reminder of times and places that this wisest of men never dreamed of. A comely block of low white stone, two or three hundred feet long, divided into tenements is just above the aqueduct on the southern side They wind slowly hither. They stand amid the hideous They are the buildings erected by the charity of an and, almost drowned by the screams of burning chil- Mr. Truro of New Orleans was the donor, I believe. dren and yelling priests, they speak the words. Lit- They are just finished and hardly occupied yet. It tle did the sad faced prophet dream that thousands of is the best contribution yet made by a Jew to Jerusayears after, pilgrims from an unknown land should lem. Another American Jew has the only farm in not only feel the fullness of the experiences of that Palestine cultivated according to civilized notions. hour, but see how they were intended not for Jeru- That is some ten miles below, under the pools of Solsalem alone, or chiefly, but for their own and all omon, and two or three miles south of Bethlehem. lands. He got paid for his political preaching-as The two suggest the thought which, not as an Amermost intermeddlers of his profession do. "Then ican merely but as a common sense observer, grows Pashar smote Jeremiah the prophet, and put him in upon you everywhere in Europe and the East, the stocks that were in the high gate of Benjamin, namely-that the renovation of the world must come The northern gate of the city, judging from this sense are not small, but England has never yet trustverse, was near the entrance of the temple. That is ed the people, and has no idea of a government based far south of the present gate, and shows how in his on the people. More than all other Christian na time, only Zion and Moriah were within the walls. tions she stands on her head, and persists that that is With the usual blasphemy of all such enemies of po- the only comely and natural posture. Here we have

ing and his prophecies, "by the house of the Lord." minister-confesses that we have contributed more Probably he had many rotten eggs, and worse smell- in the scholarship of Robinson and the explorations of ing epithets thrown at him that day by the officers Lynch—the last at the expense of the government and supporters of the slaveholding, idol-worshiping, to a true knowledge of Palestine than England ha yet professedly Mosaic and Davidic government. He by her scholars and her treasures. In fact we have kept his tongue going, though his feet were tied, and done more than all the European powers. And in paid Pashar for his stocks and scourge, with the announcement of the captivity of himself and family. kept step with our explorer and topographer. Let but these brethren be converted and they would soon reclothe with Christian culture, wealth and peace

these desolate hills. May that hour speedily dawn. We can take the regular road from here up a moderate ascent to the gate of Jaffa, whence we started But as there is a little daylight left yet, if you are not too tired we will follow the valley to its comple-

We pass along under the stately walls-the depression being perceptible yet slight-and turn northsoul. Read that, every one of you. For never was westerly, keeping on the regular path from Jerusathere a day or spot where his experience has been lem to Jaffa. We go by a dreary Turkish burying ground, without a wall, a flower, and almost an inwould say, "I am of thy fellow-servants and of thy scription, and wade through loose stones innumerable till we come to the summit of the hills that cover the western side of the city. There is really no summit, or high spot, but a roll of highish land only a score or tors have not flogged and fettered us as they did two of feet above the city walls. Just where the

UPPER POOL OF GIHON.

This is 3,000 feet, or three fifths of a mile, from the lower pool. It is smaller but much more neatly two hundred feet long, sixty wide and twenty deep. Its sides and bottom are of hammered stone, with projecting buttresses. There was no water in it, as

so above here. Look into the cave. It is a deep, darkness, we open the little Bible and read with days of Jerome-more than fifteen centuries. It is ity of the Saviour were for the first time distinctly the potter's field of Judas. That pit was used for proclaimed. You could see Ahaz coming hither pauper burials till within fifty years. It is said to possess remarkable disintegrating properties, so that bodies buried here are dissolved to dusty nothings in twenty-four hours. Being very sacred earth, the low by his war with Samaria, and is feeling pretty adorned with the pointings of Gietto. It is odd, yet | And his heart was moved, and the heart of his peo Italy was the purchase of the property of Judas-the | wind." These confederacies and foreign interventions were as disagreeable then as now, and caused enemies of the true cross and Christ should use it for then as now, by the previous unfaithfulness of church and people; and curable then as now, only by repentance toward God and its proper fruit. But Ahaz has no idea of getting out of his trouble in that way. Hill of Evil Counsel, on whose lowest side we are He is probably thinking now of a project that he standing, as the spot. The branches of the tree all afterward carried out, of asking aid of the King of Assyria. Isaiah comes out here to meet him. He caused probably by northern blasts. On one of these knows his contempt for the God of his fathers; he branches he is said to have executed himself. But knows that he has burned his children at the lower others, with far better judgment, think that a tree or something equivalent close by this cave, overhung Moloch; that he offers multitudes of sacrifices to a

sufficiently steep to have let him tumble thither, had perish, so Isaiah is sent to him. He first tells him he hung himself in front of Aceldama. It is also a not to be afraid, "For thus saith the Lord God," not

ley of the Tropean. As we went up to it from the valley of Kedron by a more acceptable path than thee a sign of the Lord thy God—ask it either in the any from here, we content ourselves with looking at depth or the height above." This was an invitation

Behold the goodness and severity of Christ. Upon him that fell severity—upon him that believed good- of whose kindred had been carried into slavery in wills for man, nor works in man's stead, but he fur-We get down into the valley by a winding path
Me get down into the valley by a winding path
and proceed upwards. It soon opens out of its all of whom had just heard Rabshekah defy their
the roadside half frozen to death, and you bid him to God, a little nearer the wall than this spot, at the get up and go on his way. You are requiring of him In solemn scorn of the pompous rulers he exclaims: the power to move a limb. But apply to that man "Hear ye now, O house of David. It is a small thing friction and heat in the first place, and then hid him for you to weary men, but will ye we weary my God Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign. Behold a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." Here is the first tterance of the name of the Messiah and the mode of his incarnation. It was enough to cheer the most desponding nation. Not as they expected was the Yet far above their expectations-not chiefly for their temporal but their eternal safety.

How the stream of ages dries up in a moment. The virgin has appeared. Immanuel has often seen spot where he announced through the lips of man, his coming-the ages since have swept over it, and still " the upper pool, in the highway of the Fuller's-field" is here. Prophet, king, wasted people, virgin, Christ, all have gone, but the rock-hewn reservoir remains-and readers of the event from a disant spot of earth and time, are reviving in all their original impressiveness the memorable story. Thick larkness begins to cover us. We read the story with a double difficulty, and hasten to the not distant gates. Our tour is concluded. We could yet linger over the scenes within the city and on the hill of Zionbut as in the longest sermons much remains unsaid, so we, not you, regret that our three weeks' circuit leaves much untold. I hope that you have gathered ome information, as well as some interest from the emingly long tour. It was about ten o'clock when we mounted the walls and six when we reached the gate-eight hours slow and easy walk, that merely as a walk could have been accomplished in two-for it is about six miles that we have traveled together. The walls alone are only two miles and a half in circuit. You are probably and naturally tired, but the real sight-seers were unconscious of weariness.

CONVERSION. We purpose to offer a few observations on the Har-

nony of the Divine Agency and Human Responsibility in Conversion... Responsibility is the state of being accountable Conversion is a change from one state to an

other. The notion of responsibility is not a chimera of fanatics, but a primary principle in the mental and moral constitution of mankind, a sense of which naturally springs up in the mind. The idea of human responsibility in the matter of conversion, arises from a painful consciousness of guilt, in the perver-sion of the moral faculties of the soul by repeated acts of transgression against the government of God. That this sense of responsibility may be rendered weak by a long-continued process of vicious indules, the continuous observance of a practical infidelity, and the imbibing of fatalistic dogmas, is alarmingly patent to candid, observing minds, and students of universal history.

Indeed, it is an established principle of truth, "Evil men and seducers shall wax worse d worse, deceiving and being deceived."

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace. Ah, Vice how soft are thy voluptuous ways!

The fascination of thy magic gaze †
A cerub-hydra round us thou dost gape,
And mould to every taste thy dear delusiv ut although the moral sense in man may become eak that with reckless energy he can contemn the hristian religion, revel with lust, and riot in wickness, still he cannot rid himself of responsibility. is often expressed in the dying but unavailing rerets, " How have I hated instruction, and my heart | bolized.

spised reproof." In evangelical conversion, divine truth presented apprehended by the intellect, assented to by the unstanding, and embraced by the heart. Conversion nen is not wholly the product of a supernatural igency on the one hand, neither is it entirely the ork of a natural power on the other; but it is the

onjointly and in harmony.

Such is the depravity of man that without special an, graciously assisted by the Holy Spirit, that the uilt of non-conversion is entirely chargeable upon

mself-" Thou hast destroyed thyself." The mandates, "Turn yourselves and ye shall ive," "Repent and be converted," involve the idea of ability to turn, repent and be converted-or as in the original, "Convert yourselves," and "your sins"

shall "be blotted out."

Again: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the righteous man his thoughts; and let him return nd to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

Religious conversion is a matter not of coercion ut of choice. God permits us to make our own deultiply proofs of this assertion from the plain decland necessarily implied sense of scripture language. That God calls upon us to "choose," is sufficient as suspended such fearful responsibilities upon the things offered us and placed within our control. When, then, we are exhorted to choose the service God, we are taught by natural implication that e service of God and other services are within our inally to which we will incline. This idea of choice both a natural and gracious power, without which

nen would not be responsible.

The Lord having originally and for wise reasons eated men perfect, with power to stand and free to fall, and men having fallen from that high estate, he anot exercise an absolute coercive power in their toration. Not that his physical power is limited iolate man's nature. To coerce the human will on his subject, would be to conflict with, if not contraene purposes that he has plainly written, both in the ion of our natures and in the book of revelation. His perfections and the principles of his

oral government are in harmony. The modus operandi in the matter of convers graphically expressed in the words of the apostle rembling; for it is God which worketh in you, both

Especially does this fact appear as most peculiarly significant when we remember that the fourth monarchy—the act of volition and the act of working come from the man. God gives power to will, man wills through that power; God gives power to act, when we remember that the fourth monarchy—the Roman—for fifteen hundred years has been, to a considerable extent, subject to Christian-izing process and influence, and yet the prophet does

Samaria, in the late battles, as our brethren from nishes him with power to do both; he is therefore accountable to God."

end of a conduit connected with this pool. For their an impossibility. His blood is chilled and congeal-encouragement he declares the great purpose of God. ing, his joints and muscles stiffened, and he has not go on his way. He immediately rises and walks off without difficulty. Before that he lay stupid and unonscious of his critical condition; but now he is awake, tremblingly alive to his danger, chooses the path of lite and walks on. Had he lain a little while longer he would have died; but now he lives beyond the power of his destroyer.

Just so with man in his carnal state. He is spiri asleep. He heeds not his danger; he says, " A little more slumber and a little more folding of the hands to sleep." The Bible to him is a stale record, and the Saviour " a root out of a dry ground," without " form

Here let his sensibilities be startled by the thun lers of Mount Sinai. Let him become aroused by the omnipotent energy of the Holy Ghost. Let the scales of ignorance and prejudice roll from his mental vision by the enlightening power of that same spirit. Let him hear the voice of the heavenly messenger saying, "Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways, for why will ye die;" and he finds himself at once enlowed with light, with conviction, with desire, and is conscious that if he will, he may turn to God and be

saved-saved with an everlasting salvation.

THE MILLENNIUM. senting the view which is afforded us in the Revelation, respecting its representation of the state of the church and its relation to the world prior to the d great consummation," we confess to an unfeigned diffidence, on account of the acknowledged diffi-

Yet, as a book given by inspiration of God, we cannot regard it as for that reason to be neglected, or unstudied, or that it is not "profitable," like the other books of the sacred canon, "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteous

culty of a right interpretation of its deep and com-

On the contrary, we regard it for many reasons the most important book of the Bible, because, as we remarked in our last article, it is that light of prophe cy which is afforded as our guide in the days when revelation is withheld, and when the church is given

into the hands of the Gentiles. Now it is with reference to this very point, viz., the condition of the church in Gentile hands (Rev. xii. 7,

14) that we are to inquire.

It is by symbolisms, mainly, that we are then aught respecting the future. The truth is revealed yet under a veil, reminding us of the parables of Jesus and his declaration respecting them (Matt. xiii. 10-15). To prevent us from seeing the future as distinctly as the past, and yet enabling us, in some measure, to discern it, that faith and hope may find sibility and freedom may find a sphere of development and action, symbolic forms, like holy enigmas, are used for the disclosure of heavenly mysteries. But not even then, except to him who is wise and prudent, and is willing to attend and receive instruction. While to the hardened heart and slumbering eyes

they harden and shut them the more. But all this by the way. Without any special attempt by way of an exposition of any part of this most deeply interesting and thrillingly solemn book, we shall regard the reader as competent for one thing at least, and that is, to trace along the whole cours of the seals, the trumpets and the vials, and to note what the language of the book itself plainly indicates, as the general features of the events thus sym-

Will the reader cast his eye along the sacred page and though not able to determine, precisely what signified, or described, he will not fail to observe that these symbols foreshadowing, as they severally do, the state of things, till, amid judgments, Christ shall receive his bride (xix. 1-11), speaks in no instance of any millennium of peace or righteousness in the Gensult of the divine and the human agency acting tile age; but on the contrary, and most clearly, of woes, revolutions, strifes, deceptions, apostacies and defections, always deepening in intensity and widenivine influence, conversion to God would be absoling in universality, forming, at last, a perfect and utely impossible; while such is the responsibility of exact parallel in the final development of Antichrist with what we have seen distinctly foretold by Daniel and Paul, and by Jesus himself.

This much is obvious to the casual reader. This much is made obvious to stimulate to increased effort to explicate the deep and pregnant unfoldings of the Apocalypse; but whether it does so or not, will enable all who will read it with but ordinary diligence to see sufficient to substantiate the truth of what w maintain, viz., that the condition of the church, as the representative of Christianity, will be one of dento the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him; pression, affliction, persecution and minority, till the second coming of Christ.

Precisely the same argument, because the same general facts are given respecting the four great isions on this all-important subject. It were easy to world powers (Rev. xiii. 1, 2; xvii. 3, 8, 10-14; xix. 20), might be adduced from Revelation as that which ations of the word of God, and also from the tenor I have presented from Daniel (ii. 31-45; vii. 2-27). For though John in the Apocalypse enters into the particulars involved in the progress of the Gentiles ridence that we have the ability to do so-that he from the ascension of Christ until the second advent, which Daniel, as writing for the Jews, very properly xercise of this power, is ample proof that we pos- and necessarily omitted, yet, as understanding this ess it. The idea of choice necessarily implies that | feature of the writings of the latter as compared with f freedom. An unfree choice is a contradiction in the former, we clearly perceive their predictions are erms. To choose is to select one of two or more the same. They both begin with the beasts which rise from the sea; -for though John mentions but one, yet its composition of the lion, bear and leopard forms, together with the "ten horns," show it to have been the same ;—and they both conclude its historic world-course in and by the same event (Dan. ii. 44

vii. 9, 14, 21, 22, comp. with Rev. xix. 11-20). For brevity's sake, therefore, we leave it to reader to consult and study the passages indicated, and thus incite to one main design of these articles, -the study of sacred prophesy in particular and the word of God in general.

And now, having taken this general survey, we

vish to call attention to one or two particulars involved in the general outline, but which, by their

the four monarchies whose successive sway sweep the world's political horizon, until the thrones of earthly power are thrown down and God himself inaugurate judgment (Dan. vii. 9), there'is no notice taken, nor mention made of the first coming of Christ, his church, or her influence on the development of the world. This seems to me a startling fact; and one very much and most strikingly in contrast with the Dr. Clark in his comments on this passage says,
The power to will and the power to act must nec-

the most God-opposed of kingdoms.

Thus, in speaking of the wicked political power of the world, and during that period when Christianity not of this world-John xviii. 36, and Daniel was to cophesy the course of the world-powers; hence the om of God enters the horizon at that point then it begins to be a real and external power of

Till then the old character of the world exists; nd however much Christianity may have had to do the stone," shall annihilate it at his appearing.

the world; that is, at the second advent of Christ."

This shows us why the apostles, instead of talking s many Christians now talk, and looking as they now look, for the spread of the gospel and the conversion of the world, are ever pressing upon our no-tice, and straining their vision to discern the coming of their Lord-are ever presenting the idea that the ne present evil world, as to save men from its evil ways, lest they be condemned with it—Acts xv. 14, compare with Gal. i. 4. And this brings me to the ther point that these apostles, and especially that one "who proclaims most powerfully and distinctly the unlimited, universal character of the gospel, enresent invariably that Christianity or the kingdom of God, up to the hour of Christ's coming again, is n a hidden and suffering state-Col. iii. 3, 4; Rom. viii. 17: 2 Tim. ii. 11, 12.

Christianity, then, is internal and not external s development in this age; and it is to the individal, rather than the masses, the Lord looks; to what s low and humble rather than to what is great and extensive; and his object is the gathering together of a congregation which shall be called to rule with him in the millennium-Matt. xix. 28; v. 5; Luke xii. 32; xxii. 28-30; Rom. v. 17; 1 Cor. vi. 2; Rev. . 6; ii. 26-28; iii. 21; xx. 4. Let the reader ex-

> GONE HOME. The little feet, that knew no stain

The little rect, that knew no stain
Of sin, will ne'er return again;
For in a realm of fadeless flowers,
They roam amid celestial bowers,
Where sweetest music thrills the air,
And angels' wings gleam everywhere.

Death breaks asunder the strongest ties of affect ion, regardless of the deep wounds which are thu made; yet it is a consoling reflection that each even of life is under the control of our heavenly Father and if we rely upon him for strength, all will be well with us, for time and eternity. There are sad countenances among us. In this immediate vicinity are many desolated homes. Diphtheria and scarlet fever have prevailed to such an alarming extent, that within the last twenty months nearly forty in teresting children have been called away from the embrace of fond parents, transplanted from earth, to bloom, as we trust, still more beautifully in the garden of paradise. How exceedingly trying thus to ereeping upward and losing itself in the advancing fireside and constituted the light of home!

Neighbors and friends may sympathize in a are, but they well know the deep grief of these fathers and mothers can be understood only by Him who doeth according to his will,-whose ways are just, and whose purposes are beyond our comprehension. The work of death has moved steadily on, one follows another in quick succession, till the whol aspect of our village is changed. Especially do we s these children from our Sabbath School. Many of them were very dear to our superintendent and ne teachers; they were constant in their attendance but nevermore, in this world, will the tones of their familiar voices reach the ear; yet we do firmly be lieve they dwell in heaven ;-not one is missing there

-all, all are safely sheltered in the Saviour's fold. Blessed hope of never-ending life beyond th omb! Were it not for this, what is there to call orth our love? Tell us not those dear children eep in their graves, their souls with their bodies e covet no mantle of oblivion. The heart cannot dure such mockery! This idea is opposed to the reat principles of Christianity; and we are taught the contrary by everything around, as well as from he inmost depths of our own undying spirits. The hought of immortality gives joy to the stricken neart; it dispels the shadows that gather over the nind, and points to the hereafter with an unerring and. Aye, in a brighter world than this they live there tears and woe can never come; and bliss i heirs, purer than even our loftiest hopes, and more lorious than our fondest imaginings. May we meet

em there when our work here is accomplished. "They are going,—only going Out of pain, and into bliss— "Snowy brows,—no care shall shade them; Bright eyes,—tears shall never dim; Rosy lips,—no time shall fade them;— Jesus called them unto Him."

JULIA H. GRANT. Kittery (Navy Yard Village), Me., July 16.

ONG SERMONS AND SMALL CONGREGA-

MR. EDITOR:-It is a lamentable any of our churches, particularly at this season of ne year, are so thinly attended, and that so few vail themselves of the advantages of the preached yord. How disheartening and embarrassing to the inister it must be to preach to empty pews. And ret it is to be regretted that too many of the reachers themselves are responsible for this state of

the older ones, fallen into the habit of preaching hour or more, the substance of which might have been given in half that time? Somehow they have btained the idea, that they must make up in quantity what is wanting in quality, and on they talk, while many of their congregation sleep without interruption, or profit, from the (too often) lifeless productions, provng "a savor of death unto death, rather than of life into life;" and under this state of feeling the people leave the house of God, promising themselves that a half day shall suffice for the next Sabbath.

Thus our congregations dwindle down, and not a w lose their relish for the house of God and leave the sacred spot nevermore to return, wander away, and are lost forever.

our days, who can hold a congregation for an hour or convince the hearer that they feel and know whereof they affirm, electrifying and blessing the people, fit-ting them to say, "I was glad when they said, let us go up to the house of the Lord."

go up to the house of the Lord."

Thus presenting the word, they but illustrate the truths of Jesus and the apostles, "that the gospel is not in word only, but in demonstration of the Spirit, and in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much

word of truth. Then will there be no more com-

THINK KINDLY OF THY NEIGHBOR.

We look abroad at early morning in summer, before the first rays of the sun have sent light and gladness to the earth, and all is dark; we see nothing but the faint outline of different objects. Soon the scene is changed. The orb of day has risen, and is flooding everything with its golden light. The earth covered with its verdant, dew-bespangled carpet, flowers breathing their perfume, and rippling waters, are

So in life, while we look around with hearts darkened with suspicion and distrust, we see no beauty in the lives of our neighbors and friends. It is true, as we see how much wickedness there is abroad, how iniquity is rampant in high places, we are almost led to exclaim, "There is none good, no not one." But bad as all are by nature, some are clinging close to the cross of Christ, while its heavenly influence overhadows all. With hearts radiant with the light of charity, there are few, if any, in whom we can discern no good, no redeeming beauty of character.

Think kindly of thy neighbor, for circumstance alone may have caused him to differ from you. Your brance may be of prayer and praise as cending from the home fireside, while tender mother and loving sister led you gently in the path of virtue His childhood and youth may have been passed amid scenes of vice, and wickedness have been learned from the cradle, yet far down in the heart, beneath all these outward sins, may be some tender spot, which God's Spirit has not suffered to harden.

Think kindly of thy neighbor, for while he has few faults, you may have many; and as we are all bound together by the common bond of frailty, we should also be united by the golden links of charity. Think kindly of thy neighbor, for by kindness alone can you reach his heart, and perhaps lead him in the higher path in which you may be walking. with our neighbors and friends, and let its icy influence be dissipated by the genial atmosphere of love.

"Meek and lowly, pure and holy, Chief among the blessed three, Turning sadness into gladness, Heaven-born art thou, charity."

Haddam Neck, June 3.

THE SABBATH MORNING.

Calm, still and joyous is this holy hour. A heaven! quiet has fallen like the unseen dawn upon this fair rth, hushing all nature into Sabbath rest. As I looked out upon the handiwork of God, I feel sweet joy filling my heart, hoping I can truly say,

my Father made it all. The distant hilltops bathed in the soft morning sun-light, and at their base the clould-like mist slowly ly singing birds, all tell of praise to the Hand that called them from chaotic darkness to do his pleasure. O! how glorious must the throne of the Infinite be, since "his footstool" he has made so beautiful. At such an hour as this my spirit looking upward often finds utterance only in these beautiful words:

"I want to put on my attire,
Washed white in the blood of the Lamb;
I want to make one of that choir,
And tune my sweet harp to his praise."

How sweet for the yearning heart to hear in the orning hour, the voice of the gentle Shepherd, saycome apart, my darling child, and rest with me while. And now, dear Saviour, be pleased to draw near to all thy believing children, as of old thou didst to two of thy disciples, draw near and walk with us: grant that our eyes be no longer holden, but as we sten to thy gentle whisperings, may our hearts burn with love and gratitude.

But O! when we stand before the throne dre n beauty not our own, then and not till then shall we know how much we owe for the gift of precious Sabbath hours.

OUR GERMAN WORK.

The marvelous prosperity which has marked Methodism among the Germans in this country ha Methodism among the Germans in this country has been frequently chronicled in the columns of this paper. The growth has been a marvel, whether regarded in extent or material. The Minutes for 1862,

Local preachers,
Members and probationers,
Value of church property,
Children, officers and teachers, 21 539 20,476 In Germany, whither Methodism went in obedier

o providential indications too plain to be misunder tood, we have the following results: Traveling preachers, \$73,100

Local preachers, Members and probationers, Value of church property, Children, officers and teachers, All this has grown since 1836. Since then, also, has been born a German Methodist Literature, which is assuming large proportions. We believe the Apologete to be the third in point of circulation of the religious papers west of the Alleghanies—the two which exceed, being the Western

ghanies—the two which exceed, being the Western and Northwestern. Heretofore, from necessity, German Methodist literature has been principally elementary, but a change has begun. There will still be juvenile books and papers, small apologetic books, elementary treatises, &c., but there has arisen a class of thinkers and scholars in our German churches, and among our German ministers, who demand and can produce something better. In this will be the wholesome competition of Methodism bere and in Germany—the schools here and there—the scholars here and there. The first fruits of that second crop, as is meet, spring from the fertile brain the scholars here and there. The first fruits of that second crop, as is meet, spring from the fertile brain of Dr. Nast, and are harvested in his Commentary on the New Testament, a work of rare learning and industry, rich in the latest treasures of modern research. It is well that it is to appear both in German and English. Other works of elevated character will follow, and it may yet appear that the consecration to evangelism of the German mind with its rare power of abstraction and analysis, has not been least of the benefits of our German Methodism.

The growth of German Methodism has thus far been principally by aggression rather than culture. Its disciples have been captured, not grown—have been taken by its sword, rather than born in

cities—we need them everywhere. They need us, and acknowledge that need. We must therefore do together what neither can do alone. May the Head of the church guide us in all things!—Northwestern

The brick house on the west corner of Daniel and Chapel street, thirty-five years ago was the residence of that noted pirate and freebooter who now com-mands the Oreto or Florida, Lieut. John Newland Maffit.

Maffit.

A gentleman writing from Boston in 1821, says:

"Last evening I went to hear the Rev. John Newland Maffit preach. Nothstanding his apparent affectation of manner, he continually drew tears from my eyes, 'albeit,' as you know, 'unused to the melting mood.' The church was crowded to suffocation; and the way he scattered the flowers of rhetoric over their heads was a caution to unbelievers. His mind evolves poetry as a thunder cloud does lightning. His tropes and figures of speech were poured forth with the greatest profusion; wild, disconnected and discursive at times, it is true; but all this takes with the masses, and it is evidently more attractive than regular methodical reasoning in a public harangue. I should fill this were I to tell you the brilliant flashes of thought and imagery which constantly burst from of thought and imagery which constantly burst from

with purple and green and gold."

Mr. M. was induced to visit Portsmouth that year.

The Methodist Church in Vaughan Street not being capacious enough for those who were anxious to hear him, the old North Church was tendered for the purose, and its body and two galleries were crowded b

pose, and its body and two galleries were crowded by the curious listeners.

We were among the audience—and enjoyed the rich scattering of profuse flowers coming, as they did, from a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, though rather below the medium size. They were but flowers, however, and self appeared to be the principal stock upon which they grew. Mr. M. had acquired the style of a good stage actor, and in this, with a mixture of pathos and bathos, was the secret of his popularity.

Mr. Maffit, it appears by a sketch written by himself, now before us, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in

1794. He was brought up under religious influences but was a wayward boy in his youth. After devot ing much time to novels and romances, he conceived it to be an imperative necessity for him to become "a hero of renown, by achieving some great action." At the age of 17 he was converted, and in 1819, at the age of 24, he came to America to mend his for-tune. It does not appear that he immediately made preaching his business, but became at once famous from his efforts some months after in Connecticut and

oston. Seven years passed away before the Rev. Mr. Maffit was again known in Portsmouth, when he was sta-tioned over the Methodist Church in State Street, whose new house had just been finished, and for which the society was yet in debt. As a stated preacher he was very unequal; sometimes fervially eloquent and pathetic—at others tame and puerile. Although he was very unequal; sometimes fervidly eloquent and pathetic—at others tame and puerile. Although suffering from the tongue of calumny, we think noth-ing was ever shown which impeached his moral minded, calling special meetings of his church mem-bers sometimes, when, forgetting his appointment, he might be seen riding by the house in which they were

awaiting him, on a pleasure excursion.

It was not always however, that he was kept from the pulpit. No explanation was made by him, but his roguish wife told a neighbor that she fastened Johnny in a closet, meaning to keep him there—but he managed to escape. This wife was to him what Kantippe was to Socrates. One afternoon Mr. Maffit informed his wife that he expected some friends, and wished a light supper provided. The hour and the friends arrived. They were ushered into a reconstitution of the supper suppers of the suppers and the friends arrived. They were ushered hour and the friends arrived. They were ushered into a room illuminated by an extra lot of caudles. On removing the dish covers all were empty! She had shown her taste in providing a light supper. In the midst of a revival, when many were bending for prayers around the altar, Mr. M. might be seen bending forward to a brother, whose listening ear would be greeted with,—"I want ten cents to get a letter out of the Post Office." "I want some change to pay for tanning my son's shoes."

get a letter out of the Post Office." "I want some change to pay for tapping my son's shoes."

His only son, John N. Maffit, Jr., now the rebel freebooter, when resident in the house on the corner, in front of the High School house, was a boy of ten or twelve years of age. Under the care of a stepmother who, like her husband, was erratic, but in a different course, his active mind did not, probably, imbibe the best impressions. He was shy, and there was little in the home influence to induce a development of any solle traits. was little in the home influence to induce a develop-ment of any noble traits. It is therefore less wonder-ful that he is now willing to sacrifice every feeling of patriotism and fidelity to the country of his adoption, o obtain the notoriety of a "Robert Kidd," or a 'Three Fingered Jack," as a buccanier,—Ports-nouth Journal.

A writer in the Star copies from the Congregation dist the following, as illustrating how churches may

he kept in poverty:

I knew a church that voted to give nothing for be I knew a church that voted to give nothing for benevolent purposes until their church debt was paid. After three years' trial, and years of drought and pain they were, they changed their policy—began to give, and then they began to pay their debt. * * * Thew another church which had a debt of some thirteen thousand dollars. Contributions [for outside benevolent purposes] continued, and gained in amount, with a comparatively small congregation, for five years, averaging about two thousand a year. In the meantime, the debt was reduced to about ten thousand dollars, and all expenses paid. Now some good but mistaken men thought if they could only have had the two thousand a year for five years, which had gone for other and excellent purposes indeed, that would have paid off the debt. So for three years or more the debt has been thrown into the foreground, and with a larger congregation, contributions fell off at least two thirds. Of course the debt was nearly paid! Not a bit of it. The debt the meanwhile increased from ten thousand to thirteen thousand again."

occur to every one of large observation. Of churche as well as individuals, it is true.—"There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poor

Mr. Solly, the eminent writer on disease brain, says in a late lecture to medical son that frightful and formidable malndy,— so the brain,—"I would caution you, as sfrom excesses in the use of tobacco and smoki would advise you to disabuse your patients of the idea that it is harmless. I have had

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSION ROOM AT NEW YORK. ARRIVAL OF W. W. HICKS IN LONDON.—Re-

W. W. Hicks writes, under date of June 30, that he arrived in London June 25, very little improved in health, but he was about trying the virtue of a visit to Wales among his relatives. Of the time at which he will probably leave for this country he is not now able to give us any information, but will write in advance of the time of his sailing. AFRICA.-A letter before us just from Africa, an

written by a native Christian, educated by the great ly lamented Ann Wilkins, is very expressive of a affectionate remembrance of her former care taker affectionate remembrance of her former care taker affectionate thankful to her in these days of my widow hood (she is now the widow of a physician) for the example she set before me of patience and godline and for all her instruction."

REV. O. G. HEDSTROM.—This beloved brothe rrites us under date of June 25, when on shipbon writes as under date of June 25, when on supposare bound from Hamburgh to Copenhagen, Denmark His observations upon the German mission and the Conference are to the effect that everywhere the work goes forward. Brother Jacoby and his preach ers have a great work in progress. He says:

"The Conference business was conducted in excel-lent order and with great Christian courtesy. Bro. Jacoby was unanimously elected chairman of the Conference. I was exceedingly rejoiced during the accounts which my old friend, Rev. Bro. Schwartz, accounts which my old friend, Kev. Bro. Schwartz, gave of the great revival going on in his charge, Basel; also, while Brother Nippert gave an account of the wonderful work of God under his ministry in Zurich. I had the pleasure, also, to meet with Dr. M'Clintock at the Conference, and to hear his address. I was obliged to tear myself away from the conference to make my way to Denmark. Arriving conference to make my way to Denmark. Arriving at Hamburgh, I met with some members of our Bethel Ship, and we were happy to see each other. On the morning of Saturday, June 13, I arrived in Copenhagen, where I was received by Brother Willerup and his excellent wife with tears of joy. At Copenhagen I once more saw across the channel the shores of my native Sweden after an absence of thirty years. On the 18th of June Brother Willerup and myself statted for the town of Veile, Jutland, where Brother Smith, formerly of the Bethel Ship, is the missionary. I cannot describe the joy sand, where Brother Smith, formerly of the Bethe Ship, is the missionary. I cannot describe the joy of our meeting. Here I preached three times, and the power of the Lord was eminently present. We had a good love feast also. I went out some fifteen nad a good love least also. I went out some fifteen miles from Veile into the country with Bro. Smith, and preached at one of his appointments in the evening. There was a general awakening under the word, so great, indeed, that we could not dismiss unafter twelve o'clock at night, and then, ma of the people refusing to retire, I preached again, a ter which they left. The next morning they gat ered again and I preached to them, and then myself away, and returned to Copenhagen ha and thankful that the Lord had blessed our to Brother Smith. Some of his people had come from a distance of sixteen miles, a few of them with from a distance of sixteen miles, a few of them with wooden shoes at that. At Svendborg, where Bro. Marcus Neilsen is the missionary, the work of the Lord is prospering in the midst of much persecution. I travel and preach night and day, and am making the most of my journey. My health is very good. I will write again after having visited Norway and Sweden."

CHINA.—We have calls from abroad among heathen and pagan populations of the earth, which must have the earnest attention of good men, and the calls that come to us from great cities at home to be diligent in spreading the gospel cannot be unheeded but at our peril. A letter from Rev. R. S. Maclay, just at hand, says: "We have opening

BULGARIA.-We have before us a letter from Rev. F. W. Flocken, dated Tultcha, June 26, in which he gives an account of his journey to Tirnova and Esky Zagra, to hold a conference with all the missionaries—our own and those of the American Board who are interested in, and laboring to a great-. Flocken, dated Tultcha, June 26, er or less extent for the benefit of the people. This letter will appear in the Missionan Advocate, and will, we doubt not, be of much worth to our missionary friends, and though lengthy, character will secure for it a ready perusal.

GIFTS OF SAILORS .- The sons of the ocean have received spiritual profit in the Bethel Ship are not unmindful of her or the missionary who preaches in her, but send from the navy and from the mercial marine service their mementos-one of and the other of \$5.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

Report of Examining Committee of Newbury Semin and Female Collegiate Institute.

Newbury Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute passed off with more than usual eclat, though without any "flourish of trumpets."

The Class Sermon by President Smith on Sunday

evening, 12th instant, as might have been expected, was a successful effort, well worthy of the excellent head of the Newbury Seminary Faculty.

The examination of classes, commencing Tuesday morning, closed at half past four, P. M.

A remarkable sameness is generally observed in the reports of examining Committees, as though custom suggested the plan. "Decidedly favorable," "quite have become trite ports. We wish it understood, however, that in making this report we follow no established precedent.

Not because we are expected to report favorably

nor that we are at all desirous of particularly regarding custom, but from the actual appearance of the present a more classes we are happy to be able to present a more than usually favorable report. Without any failures, a large proportion of the classes we marked excellent; the remainder, good. The reports of the teachers fully confirmed what we were assured by the examinations,—that the students had diligently applied themselves to their proper work.

The opinion prevailed that marked fidelity on the

ers, and careful attention to stud on the part of the students, had contributed to the success which manifestly had attended the labors of

The address before the Æsthetics, on Tuesday eve ning, by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, was a fine composition well delivered, and was listened to throughout with

marked attention.

The Exhibition exercises of Wednesday were quite pleasing. The pieces presented by the gen-tlemen were quite up to the usual standard. Those of the ladies, however, with one exception, fell slightly below. The piece, "Watchman, what of night?" by Robert G. McNiece, Topsham, Earth's Records and Races, by Alice W. Quimby, North Charlestown, N. H., deserve especial notice.

The music with which we were entertained was of a high order, worthy of its fine performers, under the direction of the excellent Musical Professor with whose services the institution is peculiarly favored. The fine, highly cultivated, richly melodious voice of Miss Jennie Keyes added greatly to the pleasure o Three young ladies graduated, two of whom re

ceived the classical, one the scientific diploma.

The vacancies which occur at the close of this term are fortunately to be filled by noble successor. to the worthy ones who are called away to other field of labor. Preceptress Chapin and Professor Quimby have faithfully served the institution during their connection with it as members of the Faculty. They now retire with well-earned laurels, carrying with them the kindest wishes of many firm friends. May them the kindest wishes of many firm friends. May they live long to bless the world, and may their life

ought not to close this report without a wor to the Board of Visitors. Brethren, past remissness in duty ought to have the benefit of sincere repen tance, the first step towards the reformation demand ed. The Board of Visitors is appointed to examin the work of the Faculty, and report the result of the investigation. Neither can be done by one man, unassisted, especially when that one man is not to be found. Should not interest in the welfare of the institution awaken to prompt and concerted action i

We would solicit for this time-honored institution its share of public patronage. Friends of liberal education, secure for your sons and daughters and friends the high privileges it affords.

For Committee,

GEO. S. NOYES, Secretary. North Haverhill, July 17.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY. Report of the Examining Committee of the Providence Conference Seminary and Musical Institute.

EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Committee commenced the examination of classes at 8, A. M., Monday, July 6, and completed their duty the following forencon.

Of course it was impossible to judge correctly in every case concerning the proficiency of the students in the various branches. Enough was discovered, however, to satisfy the Committee that laudable efforts were being put forth to elevate the standard of scholarship; and that these endeavors on the part of the instructors were being answered by corresponding application on the part of the students.

The Committee were rejoiced to see in the teachers an enthusiastic devotion to their work. This, in their opinion, is, of itself, an assurance of ultimate success. We also thankfully record an increase in the average age of those seeking the advantages of the

astitution. And we hall this as a significate of able instructors will not be wasted, as are liable to be if those coming for instruction not the age sufficient to warrant their pursuin course laid out with any good prospect of sufficient two things—the enthusiasm of the tea

count in part for the good success which has attended instruction in this institution during the past year.

We think the Committee did as well as they could in the time allotted them; and they feel disposed to award the same praise to nearly all who submitted themselves to the dreaded ordeal of examination. Twenty-eight classes were visited by the different members of the Committee. The system of marking which they adopted, so as to be able to report satisfactorily, ranged from fair, through very fair, good, very good, up to excellent. They find seven classes marked excellent; six, very good; twelve, good; one, very fair; two, fair. From this very simple statement, it will at once be seen that the Committee marked excellent; six, very good; twelve, good; one, very fair; two, fair. From this very simple statement, it will at once be seen that the Committee could hardly fail to be satisfied with their investigations. Our estimate of the proficiency of some of the classes may be gained by remembering that excellent, in one marking, did not signify very good, but appeared to us to approximate to real perfection in the studies.

It might be possible to designate particular class rhich, in the opinion of the Committee, deserve es-ecial praise. But, as all did well, they forbear, in a pecial praise. But, as all did well, they horocar, in public Report, to particularize, fearing, not so much the pride which might spring up in those designated, as the eavy which might have birth in the breasts of others. "Between Seylla and Charybdis" we hold our even way, giving to all due praise.

We were pleased to notice the effort on the particular and the horocladge obtain

We were pleased to notice the effort on any of the instructors to draw out the knowledge obtained by the pupils. It presented a pleasing contrast to the occasional efforts of teachers to convince Com-

the occasional efforts of teachers to convince Committees that they are deeply learned.

The Musical Department of the school has, under its able leadership, steadily increased in efficiency, and is now doing a great and important work. Dull, unmusical souls may fail to appreciate it, but the large majority will be neither slow nor faint in their praise of every successful effort to delight the ear and soul with musical harmony. This may in some respects be called a separate department of the school. But its blessings will be felt by all, teachers and pupils; and the homes which many of the students in this department shall hereafter grace and gladden, will sweetly echo with the melodies first caught here, and fill many a sad hour with holy aspirings toward the land which is full of the music of harpers harping with their harps."

"harpers harping with their harps."

The display in the Ornamental Department though not large, was very creditable. We were especially pleased with the skill displayed in wax work And in saying this we take nothing from our estimates the saying this we take nothing from our estimates. And in saying this we take nothing from our esti-mate of the Drawing, Painting and Needlework. During the past months, the institution has shared largely in a work of grace which was commenced in the Methodist Church in the village. While this work has not detracted from the literary attainments of the students, it has rendered the place specially sa-cred to them who have shared in it.

the students, it has rendered the place specially secred to those who have shared in it.

The Committee are thankful that such large at valuable additions have been made to the Philosopheal Apparatus, thus bringing the facts in the various sciences clearly before the eye, as well as the experience of the control of the They noticed the orderly arrangement of the Geo-logical and Mineralogical Cabinets, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the appearance of the grounds and buildings which are the property of the Seminary. They commend the politeness and deco-rum displayed by the students in their intercourse with their instructors, with each other, and with the

numerous visitors.

In the name of the Conference we represe offer our tribute of thankfulness to the Faculty of the Seminary, for their unwearied fidelity, and pray them, for the sake of the interests of pure learning and humanity, to "press forward" on their exalted

LITERARY EXERCISES &c.

The Literary Exercises of the Anniversary Weel commenced on Sabbath evening, by a sermon from Rev. Dr. Thomson, of the Christian Advocate and Journal. It has been called a masterly production. The ladies of the Thugatrosophia, and their friends were entertained and edified Monday evening, by lecture from Rev. Gilbert Haven, of the New England Conference. His subject was at America and

land Conference. His subject was—"America, past present, future; and her struggle with the throne of Europe." No candid hearer could accuse the reverend gentleman of any strong leaning toward reverend gentleman of any strong leaning toward patriarchal institutions," either in the Old World or the New. And in this feature of the address, he fully sustained his past high reputation. Some of his positions were prominent and startling, but per-haps he is only a very little in advance of the age.

Years are hours now.

The Alumni Association gathered at 2 1-2 P. M.,
Tuesday, and listened with deep interest and profit
to an oration on "America," from Rev. Wm. F. Hatfield, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Poem which follows by Miss Abbie E. Remington, of Warwick, R. I., displayed talent of a high order. The orator and po-

etess were formerly students of the institution.

In the evening of Tuesday the Alumni held their Rev. Charles H. Payne, of Providence, R. I., th year. Sentences sad, gay, witty, and otherwi were wonderfully mingled in the speeches made by different gentlemen; and the hours allotted to the interview were swiftly passed in mutual congratula-tions concerning the past, and in the breathing of kind wishes for the future.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the Annual

Exhibition by the students, which passed off creditaoly.

The friends present on Wednesday afterno the privilege, upon the invitation of the "Philognothian Society," of listening to Dr. J. G. Holland

(Timothy Titcomb,) of Springfield, Mass., who chose "Fashion" as the subject of his lecture. It was ful of the beauties and excellences which adorn his pub ished writings.

The vocal and instrumental music on these ocea

sions was furnished by the students under the leader-ship of Prof. Tourjee, and his assistants, and was highly gratifying to the audience.

In closing our Report, we cordially commend the finances and literary interests of the institution to the fostering care of its numerous patrons, satisfied

that no better investment of money can be made than in the permanent and liberal endowment of the Seminary; and equally satisfied that no superior ad vantages are offered to the public by any institution in the land.

For the Committee. SIDNEY DEAN, Chairman

WILLIAM T. WORTH, Secretary.

Advocate, gives the following account :-

AMERICAN METHODIST MISSIONS IN GERMANY. Rev. W. F. Warren, in a letter to the Christic

Let us step up to the secretary's table and trouble Doering for the statistics of the year. We must see what all these good brethren have been doing. Here is the regular table, and every blank filled out except that for "adult baptisms," from which it appears that no Jews have been converted during the year. Other adult baptisms than those of Jewish converts are unknown here in this Christian land, except among the Baptists, who count the as performed throughout Europe for nothing. us glance at the totals for 1863. Full members 2,126; last year, 1,753—increase, 373. Probationers this year, 1,249; last year, 824—increase, 425. Whole increase therefore, in round numbers, 800. Local preachers, 15; last year, 11—increase, 4. Let us look at the church edifices: this year 11 are reported; last year, 9—increase, 2. Value of the same this year, \$107,150; last year, \$103,700—increase, \$3,450. Here are the Sunday School states is the same this year are the Sunday School states. istics; how do they look? Schools, 51; last year, 44—increase, 7. Officers and teachers, 293; last year, 272—increase, 21. Scholars, 2,844; last year, 2,601 ncrease, 243. Books in library; 1,432; last year, 921 fine showing have likewise increase, 511. Here, also, is a very In benevolent contributions the people have likewise done nobly, considering their extraordinary exertions toward self-support and the real abilty of our members. They stand as follows: for the Mission Insti-

tute, \$715.75; Conference claimants, \$383.96; Missionary Society, \$1,197.27; Tract Society, \$254.69. Bible Society, \$28.41: Sunday School Union, \$70 above the support of all their fifty-one schools. These figures likewise show an advance over last year in all the rubrics but two. We may well anticipate an acclaim of encouragement from the church at home as these reports reach her; a voice of sympathy and cheer to her toiling sons in Europe, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

BRITISH SYMPATHY.—Some people can apprec ate piety with remarkable alacrity, when they can show political sympathy by it. An instance is in the following from the London Index :

It is understood that the distinguished gentle who had the movement for expressing in a suitable form the admiration in this country for the memory of "Stonewall" Jackson, have nearly completed their plans. A statue in marble, of heroic size, seven their plans. A statue in marble, of heroic size, seven feet in height, by Foley, is to be presented to the native State of Jackson, Virginia, to be placed in the capitol or State House at Richmond. The statue will rest on a pedestal of granite designed by the same artist, and on one side it is proposed to inscribe that this is a testimony of England's admiration for a truly noble character; on the other side General Lee's order of the day, informing the army of its sad loss. It is estimated that the statue, without the pedastal, will cost £1,000; the pedestal and incidental expenses about £500 more; in all, £1,500. This sum is to be raised by subscriptions. The Committee which has this matter in hand consists, at present, of the following names: Sir James Fergusson, M.P.,

which has this matter in hand consists, at present, of the following names: Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Sir Edward Kerrison, M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Sir Coutt Lindsay, Lord Camp-bell, Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. G. E. Seymour, Mr. J. Spence, and Mr. G. Peacocke, M.P.* Perhaps after Virginia repudiates the rebellion and slavery she may not desire to honor one who sacrificed his life to establish a respublic on Slavery. his life to establish a republic on Slavery as a corne

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1863.

DELAWARE, OHIO.

By the above words we do not mean two sovere tates, but a single town in the great Buckeye Stat famous for having given origin to the luscious Dela ware grape, and for being the seat of two large an flourishing colleges, the Ohio Wesleyan University and the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. Honor by the invitation of the Clionian and Atheneum Lit erary Societies of the Female College to deliver as address before them at their anniversary, we made the place a hurried visit during the last week, and were so much interested with what we saw that we cannot refrain from making a note of it.

Delaware County is the heart of Ohio, and prob bly a good specimen of the farming portions of the State. We doubt whether a population of 24,00 persons can be found anywhere more comfortable settled, or enjoying more abundantly the good thing of this life. The fields of corn and wheat and gras though just now suffering from a severe drought could but attract the admiring gaze of an Eastern observer. We were prepared to believe what w heard, that the second generation of farmers no dwelling there had a plenty of money, and no mor labor than is necessary to make men contented an

attached to their country.

We were happy to hear, on the first evening after ar arrival, an address before the Methodist Histori cal Society of that region by Rev. L. B. Gurley, on of the fathers in the Central Ohio Conference. took no notes and had no thought of reporting wha was said, but the address was so rich in incident, an so wise in its doctrines, and withal so impressively uttered, that we could, with the exception of name and dates, make a pretty full report of it. Th speaker confined his reminiscences to a region for merly called the Fire Lands, in the north of Ohio portions of which were presented by the General Government to soldiers engaged in the second wa with England. As we were informed that the be ginning of things there was since the beginning this century, we confess that our first impression wa that a Historical Society in that region was much like children playing with dolls, but as the speake laid out his subject we saw that much history in thes days is crowded even into one life-time. The earlie nhabitants, just before the war of 1812, we wer told, were at first destitute of ministers of the gospe They came bringing their religion with them, such a it was, but without any church organizations. The found a few Indians enjoying a Moravian mission and some who had been trained by Roman Cathol aissionaries. The father of the speaker was a licens English local preacher, who had listened to and r seived the benediction from the Rev. John Wesle and when he proposed to the people to come togethe on the Sabbath and he would preach to them, the listened gladly, and he soon formed a Methodist class This was the beginning of church matters in tha region. Soon the war of 1812 drew many of the ettlers away, and others into block houses, and others o death; but when it was over they were re-enforce by large numbers who came in to take possession their lands. The manner of their settlement brough in a good kind of people. They happened to largely from New England, with others from New York and further South. Methodist ministers sprun up abundantly. The whole country was mapped of nto circuits, at first so large that now two whol Conferences are included within the territory of one old circuit. These of course were subdivided year by year, until now even the station system largely

The mingling of the tides from New England and the South led to the most noticeable incidents of their early pioneer life. The Yankees are known to be a rather staid people, and as they would say, a little set in their way," and they sighed for their settled ninisters, read sermons, quiet prayers, family pews and well-observed Sabbaths. The others liked sermons that came red hot from the heart-especially when they did come so-and did not object to noise whether articulate or not, and in all were more free and easy and untrammeled by rule. The commingling of these elements often led to attraction, repulsion and expulsion. Some of the wealthiest and most in telligent and most pious of the settlers did not like the old-fashioned stiffness of the Northeast. However, as there was one Spirit, after a time the differ ences all melted away, each party yielded some preferences, and there sprung up an earnest, lively, de-

voted, intelligent piety. We were amused with the descriptions of the cos umes of the people, just after the war, once worn by many who still survive among the fathers and mothers. A good dress of red flannel excited the admiration of the boys-they married early then-and the envy of the less-favored damsels. A stout pair of deer-skin pantaloons rather interfered with kneeling. and was not exactly the thing for mid winter or dog days, but still kept the pioneers from the condition of sans culottes. One characteristic of them was an indefinite extension when moistened with water. An Eastern dandy once, on the Pauline principle of doing among the Romans as the Romans do, visiting his country cousins doffed his city attire and lonned an elegant untanned deer-ckin suit. On his way to meeting, strolling through the tall prairie grass, his pantaloons seemed to gather richness from he soil and grew large enough for a giant. The dandy unable to keep up with them thought he would do the next best thing, and frequently used his knife on the way to remove superfluities. On entering the warm room volumes of steam of course arose, and alas, the deer skin now seemed determined to shrink from public observation. The consequences to the city dandy may be imagined. A home on the prairie seemed the most appropriate place for him.

A great part of the lecture was devoted to a de cription of the earliest efforts to establish a seminary and promote education, which were attended with the happiest consequences. As an outsider, we would suggest that there was only one thing wanting to the lecture-it should be written or printed, and a copy preserved in the archives of the Society.

Methodism is now doing a great work in region. For instance, the city of Delaware has eleven hurches, five of which are Methodist. The colleges here are worthy of their name. The Female College has seven acres of high rolling land, well covered with various kinds of native trees, with a chalybeate spring bubbling up in a hollow not far from the buildings A new edifice is now nearly completed, substantially built of blue limestone and brick, four stories high the whole front being 140 feet long, and the wings extending back 100 feet. A young lady of the school, Miss Monnett, gave \$10,000 for the building on condition that \$10,000 more should be raised This was soon contributed, and another \$10,000 will soon be collected, the whole building costing \$40,000 It is in all respects an elegant building. No endow ment fund is considered necessary, inasmuch as the charges for tuition support the Faculty. The President is Rev. Park S. Donelson, D.D., formerly from Michigan, and eminently qualified for the place. He s aided by seven or eight professors and teachers, and the students have an opportunity to obtain a thorough

The University is about half a mile from the Femal College, on beautiful grounds of twenty acres. Origi nally it was a watering place, having a large medical spring from which bubble up about nine gallons o ater every minute, but notwithstanding their medi cal properties, and the beauty of the spot. Ohio twenty years ago was no place to support a great establishment, by the visits of sick people or devotees of fashion. The mansion was therefore sold for a college, and the people of the town bought it and resented it to the church. Since that two larger suildings have been erected, and a fund of more than \$100,000 has been collected. There are nine professors, including the President, and about 150 student in the College courses, and 160 in the Preparatory course. It has a library of 11,000 volumes, and large museum and geological cabinet, principally purchased of Dr. Prescott, of Concord, New Hampshire

The present President is Frederick Merrick, LL.D., to whose earnest and untiring devotion the University is largely indebted. On Sunday evening he deliverto whose earnest and untiring devotion the University is largely indebted. On Sunday evening he delivered a baccalaureate sermon on Integrity as the basis of Success, which is highly spoken of by those who heard it. Gladly indeed would we have remained to hear the commencement exercises, but a telegram announcing the fatal illness of a dear friend and a member of our family, hurried us home with great anxiety, where we arrived too late ever to hear his voice or look upon his face again. Thus are we subject to disap-pointments here, and many are the households into which this war has brought sorrow and bereavement. Though abruptly closed before it was half completed, we shall ever look back upon our visit to Delawar with pleasure, and shall be glad under more favorabl

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

auspices to renew it.

James A. Coles, a Sergeant in Company K, 43d Massachusetts Regiment, died in Malden, July 21, of typhoid fever, at the house of the editor of this paper. He was our brother-in-law, being a son of the late Rev. George Coles, of the New York Conference He was an eminently upright, faithful, and conscient tious man, and exceedingly sociable, and had therefore many friends. His death will sadden many hearts His age was 24 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Captain Round writes to us of him: "Sergeant Coles was quite active and successful "Sergeant Coles was quite active and successful in his efforts to recruit the Zion's Herald Company, meriting thereby a higher position than the one he attained. During the expedition to Goldsbord' in December last, he was with his company almost constantly, but was compelled to ride in an ambulance a part of the way back. The march demonstrated his physical inability for active service, and he remained in camp most of the time afterwards, doing efficient service, however, by assisting the Regimental Quartermaster and his Captain as a Clerk, for which his experience had qualified him. His promptness and accuracy therein were remarkable, and rendered his services as valuable as those of his stronger comrades in other capacities. He was not known in the seompany as a decidedly religious man, yet his influence in other capacities. He was not known in the company as a decidedly religious man, yet his influence was always in favor of good morals, and decidedly opposed to everything mean or contrary to military

In his last illness he expressed unwavering con lence in the Saviour, said that his prayers wer answered, and died in full assurance of a blissful im mortality. We are able from this great bereavemen to sympathize with the hundreds and thousands of ou readers whose relatives have offered up their lives to save our country.

MISSOURI.—The state of affairs in Missouri is ver ingular, and difficult to be understood elsewho The administration, headed by Gov. Gamble, in hear seem to sympathize with the rebels, and only passe the very gradual Emancipation Act because the ser timent of the people compelled them to it. We notice that H. S. Harbough, editor of a Republican paper, and Rev. T. B. Brotton, of the Methodis Episcopal Church, were arbitrarily arrested at Edina and thrown into jail. No charges however could be sustained against them, and they were released. spite of opposition the people seem to be rapidly becoming emancipationists and loval to the United

JOHN WESLEY'S WIG. - The Redruth Time (England) says that the Wesleyans of that city as building a large Day School-house, of granite, in Norman style, 90 feet long, and 54 feet wide at one end, and 63 at the other. At the laying of the corner-stone, a bottle was placed under it containing various documents, and a lock of "the wig" worn by the venerable Founder of Methodism. The wig car into the possession of the late Mr. Woolf, who was in London at the time of Mr. Wesley's decease, and i has ever since been in the possession of his family.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—We are requested to say that twenty regular delegates are now wanted for the Army of the Potomac. Ministers preferred. For further information address Charles Den Court Street, Boston.

GETTYSBURG.—Our readers will be greatly teresed in the description of Gettysburg in another column, for which we are indebted to Rev. Dr. L. R.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Several persons will be dis appointed in not seeing their articles in this paper. eason: more than we had room for. leading article with others is laid over.

WHAT WE OUGHT NOT TO DO. AND OUGHT TO DO AT CAMP MEETINGS.

To consider the origin and history of camp meetings, is not of so much importance as to know how they may be made to promote greatly the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It is a fact of peculiar interest that largest and most influential bodies of Christians devotes one week, at least, each year, to a special means of grace, known as the camp meeting. These meetings are held throughout the whole connection. from Maine to Oregon. They are considered a part of our church machinery, the same as the prayer meeting or the Sabbath School. Hundreds of sands resort to them. Methodists of all ages and conditions attend them as a matter of course. The rich and the poor, the little child, the man of mature years, and the gray haired veteran, who for half a century has been enrolled among the conquering hosts of Christ, together make their annual pilgrimage to the selected grove to engage in the worship of God. It is a beautiful sight to behold the tribes going up to these spiritual Jerusalems to hold the feast of tabernacles.

If we would make the camp meeting a success. there are several things we ought constantly to recollect and seek to make practical.

The first is, that it is desirable to bring together our various congregations, that they may become better acquainted, and so strengthen the bond of our denominational connection. The fact is very evident that unity of feeling and harmony of action give efficiency to any body of Christians.

If we look over the history of successful denomina tions, we shall find that they have been distinguished in this respect. We might ask what denomination has met with greater success than our own, and what one has ever had a closer bond of sympathy and union among the various subdivisions of the church. The camp meeting has peculiar advantages for the accomplishment of this result, and should be made to conduce to its realization.

The cultivation of the social faculties is too much neglected. We are too apt to shut ourselves up within our own homes and our own family circle, and neglect the claim that rests upon us to be social and neighborly with others.

But leaving home and its conventionalities behind in the sweet and hallowed temple of nature we seem to wake to a joyful consciousness of our oneness of being, and a spirit of genial, natural, heartfelt interourse pervades the whole company.

Where beneath the skies are there unions than at the camp meeting? The place itself is consecrated by most precious memories. In seasons past God has blessed our souls while in the enjoynent of the privileges afforded. The echo of holy ongs lingers in our minds. Perhaps great spiritual victories have been won, and we return with thank-

ful hearts to praise God for deliverance. I well recollect once visiting one of the ields of the revolution. Rev. Alexander Van Wert, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupied a house built very near where the American line of battle was drawn up. He told me that a few years before a very aged man with an attendant alighted before his door and commenced to search about the yard. He stepped out of the house to see old man ery out, there it is, there it is,—at the same time pointing to a large flat rock in the back yard.

"On this very rock," said he, as he sprang upon it, and the fire of youth kindled in his eye as he spoke, "I incident related by Dr. Jewett. It seen stood until the enemy commenced their flight." So the Christian as he revisits the camp ground, can say, tor, who wished to reach a certain here by the stand while the preacher proclaimed the count of some derangement of the railroad train,

to meet our old friends, and how many cherished quaintances do we make with Christian people from

he various places represented !

There can be no doubt that a person going to th meeting, and making himself at home there, will re-turn with a larger heart and nobler sympathies and a stronger soul, as the result of the social features we

Again, another object greatly to be desired and earnestly sought, is a deeper work of grace in the hearts of all, both ministers and people.

The Christian who goes to camp meeting without a purpose to secure this deeper work of grace dis-tinctly before his mind, fails most deplorably to comprehend the great mercy that God shows him, in per mitting him to spend a week where he has spec opportunities of making advancement in the divinlife. I am by no means disposed to say that in the pursuit of spiritual blessings we should forget the

One great reason why I would recommend th camp meeting, is because it gives all who are dis-posed to go, a safe, comfortable and healthful resort to the woods for a week. There by change of air exercise and diet, the judicious may, with the bles ing of God, do much to repair the wasted energies and recuperate the exhausted strength. Most pec ple need just such relaxation from care and toil we find from year to year in the wilderness.

We shall find these physical benefits without seel ing for them; they come incidentally over and above all the rest that our heavenly Father bestows while we wait upon him.

I might perhaps remark that the surest way of all to improve in regard to health, is to quietly attend t

the appropriate duties of the meeting.

But in order that we may secure the spiritus blessings sought, we need to form the resolution in our minds, that we will faithfully use all the mean of grace calculated to bring us into direct and per sonal communion with the Source of all blessing. is a rare thing that we stumble upon any real good. The great and special gifts of God do not lie sca tered about upon the surface, so that the thought-less, careless and indolent may as readily find them as the patient seekers.

If then we consider it desirable to know more an more of God and his great salvation, if we wish t rise above the dead level of a mere profession of re ligion, there must be on our part a set purpose to u all the privileges afforded to grow in the knowledge and love of God as manifested in Christ.

When the prodigal sat down amid the scene estitution that surrounded him, the thing above a others that impelled him to action, was the wan of bread. Why do I remain here and starve, l says, while there is bread in my father's house? Hur ger drove him from his degrading employment. This great want was upon him all his homeward way 'he crusts that were thrown to him as he begged morsel to sustain life during the journey only ma him the more resolved to eat bread in his father's house. Poor and famished he reached his destinat and the first thing done was to order not only tha bread should be given him, but that the fatted calf should be killed and a right royal feast prepar He obtained just what he set out for.

So the Christian ought to constantly thirst after righteousness; he ought to go up to the feast of tabernacles thinking of the rich provisions that have been secured. Going thus, the divine Father will kill the choicest of the flock and feed and fill the hungry soul.

There are some things we ought not to do, an one we ought to do, that we may secure the greates

amount of profit from our attendance upon cam eetings. We should by all means avoid wandering about the grounds or within the circle of tents, going from tent to tent while religious services are If our object is to see people, the best way

stand still, as others will walk about. If we go about while meetings are in progress, there is a tendency to disturb and consequently detract from the interest. If we wish to vist another tent's company, it is all very proper, provided we do not leave our own tent o avoid the performance of duty. It might afford great encouragement to old friends and to others if we would always speak or pray when we visit other tents than our own.

Again, we ought to avoid the spirit of criticis and fault-finding. Camp meeting is an excellent place, and there is about as much glory there as anywhere on earth; but it is not quite heaven, and the may be some things that appear little exceptional. It seems to me that the right way and the best way to resolve, that in our private personal capacity,

we will find no fault with any body or any thing. For our own soul's sake we ought to avoid the carping spirit of criticism when we listen to the manifer tations of God's word. Such a spirit indulged in will drive far from us the gracious influence of the Holy Ghost. More perhaps than anywhere else the preacher needs the prayers of God's people. When he stands up before the thousands gathered to hear the word of life, he occupies a position of awful responsibility. O let us pray God to take him and use him as shall be for his glory and the good of souls. Ask God to pity and help the man if such there should be who preaches self rather than Christ. By all means let us never indulge in finding fault

with our fellow disciples. Perhaps they may sing too loud, or pray or speak contrary to what seems proper Never say they are worthless, or worse than that, because they are not just after our own style. Our Christian forbearance and our Christian charity that thinketh no evil need cultivation. If one gives way to this fault-finding disposition, he will make himself entirely miserable, and greatly hurt the enjoyment

of others. Let us make up our minds to meet these little eddies in the grand current on which we float along, and with the divine blessing we shall mind no m about them than the staunch steamer under full headway minds the gentle ripples excited by the softest

Again, All frivolous conversation should be crupulously avoided.

The camp meeting is no place for the Christian exhibit his wit, or to indulge in jesting or foolish talkng among promiscuous crowds. Such a course will very likely tend to diminish his influence for good among those by whom he is surrounded, and will evitably hinder his own spiritual prosperity.

These are some of the things we ought not to Now let us look at some of the things we ought to do. If we really seek spiritual improvement, we ought first of all to make it a point, prayerfully to every sermon preached from the stand.

The gospel is the power of God unto salvation those who hear it with faith. The minister declares the gospel of reconciliation. He is the ambassador court of heaven to the rebellious sons men. He stands between the living and the dead. We cannot turn away from the presentation of sacred truth, for some vain excuse, without incurring positive loss, even if we do not bring reproach upon the cause of Christ.

We ought also to attend every meeting that may be held by our own tent's company, unless there may be some special reason for our absence. This is just as important as it was for each man at Jerusal build up over against his own house. Just as important as that each soldier should stand in his proper place in the day of battle.

But mere numbers and constant attendance neve would constitute a good Methodist meeting, whethe held in a private house, church, grove or any where

I know of but one way in all the world to have genuine Methodist meetings, and that is, to have all who love the Lord stand ready to take an active part in the services at the earliest opportunity. This what they wished, when he suddenly heard the old old man ery out, there it is, there it is,—at the same ought to be the style of every Christian, whether at

were a half dozen gentlemen, together with the Doc

were left with no other means of conveyance than a drawn. The enemy is repulsed; the day is won for hand car. With one exception, they all took turns in working at the crank by which the car was protions that thrilled that scathed, thinned, but resolute hand car. With one exception, they all took turns in working at the crank by which the car was propelled. One of the company, and he apparently the strongest man of the whole number, had fixed himself in the best scat the car afforded and seemed to be enjoying the ride extremely. Rubbing his hands limbs in joy for victory. in perfect glee, he declared it was the finest way of the glorious Fourth dawned upon the proud invader now humbled, and in hasty retreat over the very

his share in the toil. Some good Christian people love very much a stand that they have something to do. Let us be generous enough to take our turn at the crank.

at that scene where we so recently saw that beautiful picture of rural felicity. Alas! how changed! As generous enough to take our turn at the crank. generous enough to take our turn at the crank.

I know there are exercises in abundance, all of deaf or dumb we can say something, and if we are, we can hold up our right hand for Jesus.

Let us go to camp meeting, then, to work, especially, to work in our own tent, remembering the rights of others as well as the duties we owe to them. But again, We ought to be faithful in the perform ance of our private devotions. I would like to ask you, my brother or my sister, have you not often neglected this very important matter? I would recommend that at least we silently kneel down beagain in the morning as soon as we rise, and earnesty seek the blessing of Almighty God. We ought also to have some special time for meditation and

prayer during the day.

And above all things, no Methodist ought to go camp meeting without carrying with him a Testament or Bible. Just as soon think of leaving your money at home as the word of the Lord. It is indispensable. It is good for the soul; fresh every morn ing and new every evening. It is beavenly manna.

THE BATTLE-GROUND AT GETTYSBURG. The village of Gettysburg, Penn., is situated upo

the head waters of the Monocacy River, and about twelve miles from the Maryland line. It occupies a beautiful roll or elevation of land, with the South Mountain range in sight from ten to twelve miles to the west. The village is surrounded by a broken. rolling country, rich in agricultural resources, and very well cultivated. As the shire town of Adams Co., it contains a good brick court-house, and other county buildings—some eight or ten churches, the Pennsylvania College, under the control of the Lutheran denomination, and a theological school of the same order, and from three to four thousand inhabitants. It is connected with the outward world by several important pikes, and a branch railroad nnecting with the Northern Central, at a place called Hanover Junction, about thirty miles distant We could scarcely conceive of a better specimen of quiet country town, surrounded with a peaceful and happy agricultural community, and embracing within itself its seats of religion, of learning, and of justice. From a period stretching beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant," to the last month, the wealthy farmers of this region had tilled their broad acres peaceful security, and most of them had known, and perhaps cared, but little how the bustling world beyond them jogged on, provided they found a good market for their wheat and cattle.

The learned professors, in their beautiful college and seminary, pursued their daily vocation, and en joyed their pleasant homes in peaceful security; while the student toiled along his chosen path, grasping for the rich rewards that science offers to her faithful

votaries. We gaze upon such pictures with fondness, and ve stood upon those hills, we called to mind that farreaching past of peace and prosperity, with emotion

peculiarly strong.

In October of 1862, there was an unwonted citement in this region. The rebel Stuart, with his dashing cavalry, had passed around the place, and compelled an unwilling hospitality from many of the

their horses and herds. But all this had passed away, and the accustomed feeling of security had returned As the spring opened the farmers were again busy, and as the sun of June warmed their soil, the promise of an abundant harvest sprang forth, and clothed the entire landscape in beauty; and as that sun rose higher, and yet higher, the fields were already becoming white unto harvest. But a change came over that lovely scene. A squad of hostile cavalry attack and destroy this railroad at this junction, and skirmish with the defenders of their homes in Hanover, but fourteen miles distant. The heavy boom of cannon is heard in the distance, all around them. Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and York, all within a moderate distance, and forming a semi-circle around their northern border, are suddenly in

possession of the pilfering, desolating foe. But are we not safe? said the people of Gettys burg. The enemy have already passed beyond us, and our army will soon pass through our borders in pursuit. But no, this might not be. The wily foe already hears the rapidly advancing footsteps of our pursuing heroes, and though a rich and most tempting prize is just before him, and clearly within his reach, and at York he is already receiving from the reluctant peo- guide the Committee in the choice of your successor. ple their rich treasures, yet he suddently turns his forces toward the centre of that semi-circle, along the periphery of which they were stretching. Nearly the vhole force of the invader is soon massed in the broken but beautiful country along the Chambers-

burg pike and the Fairfield road. It was on the morning of July 1, that the leading column of our forces entered Gettysburg from the outhwest, and carefully feeling their way, approached the hill to the northwest of the village on which is located the Theological Seminary. It was there and then that the fearful struggle commenced. The rebels were behind that hill in force. It was here the Colored Home. These premises, substantial brick ed the hill to the northwest of the village on which is that the patriotic and noble Reynolds fell, while bravely reconnoitering the position of the foe. The brave Doubleday still pressed the enemy until the fearless Howard, with his eleventh corps, came rapid-ly to the rescue, and assumed command. It was a bloody struggle. With but a small portion of our army, we were upon the larger portion of the enemy; we had found their lair. Having accomplished this, or the establishment, afflicted with ophthalmia. Yet our little band coolly and in order retired through and beyond the town, and took up a strong position on and around a beautiful elevation, where art had vied with nature in adorning the resting-place of the village dead. The foe had experienced too bitterly the determined spirit of our brave men to care to follow them that night, as they leisurely retired. Night had now shut down upon the scene. But our wearied soldiers retired not to rest. Through all that night the sturdy oak and hickory were yielding to the axe of the pioneer, and fortifications sprang up as by magic at the touch of their spades. A day of fighting and a night of toil was the lot of our brave men, and then another day of such conflict as the world has seldom seen.

The conflict opened at 4 o'clock in the morning by an assault upon our right, resting upon Cemetery Hill and the wooded elevation a little to the right of it. Through the night and the early part of the day corps after corps of our noble army were arriving upon the ground, and wheeled into position and the engagement soon became general, fierce and bloody, and lasted, with varying success until night again drew her mantle over the scene of slaughter. Another day, the 3d of July, must decide whether the defenders of the Union should hail the dawning of our nation's birth-day as victors, or traitors and rebels rejoice that she had received her death-wound upon that glorious anniversary. And fierce beyond conception or precedent was the conflict of that memorable day. Each party deeply felt the momentous

the fierce lion, that he might gather strength for the final effort, or was he crippled? Our brave men stood to their arms, ready for any emergency. And as it draws toward evening, our cannon ompliments to the rebel lines as a challenge for an evening duel. But there is no response, save in the

roads he had so recently trod with so much confiden Such was the battle of Gettysburg. Let us look now with rich harvests, are strown with the dead and them poor enough to be ashamed of. If we are not dying, of men and horses. Where recently was seen the peaceful farmer's home, is now seen only a heap of blackened ruins. The classic halls where the student and professor met, are now filled with the wounded and the dying.

The churches and a large number of private resi-

dences are thrown open for the same purpose, and are

soon filled, and that late quiet and beautiful village

becomes one great hospital. Nor can these building

contain but a portion of the wounded. Barns and fields for three and four miles around are occupied side our places of repose, just before retiring, and by the suffering. And as we pass over that field, the eye meets at every point objects that move the heart with tenderest sympathy. The desolations of homes of peaceful industry, the changing of fruitful fields nto deserts, the little hillocks that cover the sleeping dead of our own brave men, and the long trenches where the fallen invaders, by scores and hundreds have found their last and undistinguished restingplace; all these are scenes that sadden the heart. And as we enter these hospitals of the wounded, and look upon those manly but mutilated forms, who can describe the sadness of the sight. And could we know all the desolation of woe that sinks down upon those thousands of once happy homes, to which the son, the brother, the husband and father shall return no more; or if perchance he return, shall return a life-long cripple or invalid; who would not feel that war is indeed a terrible reality, that the cup pressed to our nation's-to our own-lips, is indeed a bitter one? But if it may not pass us, except the curse of our nation's great sin remain, shall we not drink it? But to this dark picture there is a brighter side. Through all these scenes of suffering, the spirit of Christian philanthropy is moving with its soothing. healing influences. The agencies of the Christian, and of the Sanitary Commissions, together with the employees of the Adams Express Company and the efficient surgeons and nurses of the army, greatly aided by the inhabitants of the place, are all busily engaged in distributing and applying the munificent contributions of generous Christian friends in the form of delicacies and attentions, such as the wants of the men demand, and the hallowed influences of our holy religion are permeating all that scene of woe and suffering. As I saw these things, in my heart I thanked God for the holy influences of Christianity, and vowed to renew my diligence in seeking to promote the sacred cause. Let me assure the friends of the wounded at Gettysburg that they are cared for, and that all that can be done by Christian sympathy, under the circumstances, is done for their comfort

and recovery. Such is war. It changes a peaceful, happy country nto a desolation, a healthful village into a hospital of suffering. It throws out its bolts of woe into far off households all over the land. It is beyond conception terrible, a fearful scourge of God for the sins of a deeply guilty people. May this nation learn wisdom and justice by the things they suffer.

In the casualties of that great battle our own State shared largely. As we traversed the field where the conflict had raged and the dead were buried, we read from the head-board, placed at the raves, the names of many of our Massachusetts men They rest well and peacefully in their gory bed, and green be the honors that crown their memories. Se also in the different hospitals we found many of the wounded who hailed from our honored old Bay State, thus testifying that in this great and bloody battle the honor of Massachusetts was abundantly sug

tained. Finally, let me say that my brief visit to this hat de-field, has deeply impressed upon my mind two things: The first is, the inconceivably terrible nature of war; and the second is, the debt of gratiude and honor we owe to our noble soldiers, from the highest in command to the faithful private, for their trials and privations and sufferings, that there may be preserved to us what alone can make life honorable and safe and happy. Let the surviving know by expressions they cannot mistake, that they as our de enders have our warmest sympathy, our earnest love,

and let us hold the names of the fallen in ever grate-

ful remembrance. Cambridgeport, July 24, 1863.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

that you are about to vacate the chair editorial. He owes you a debt of gratitude for the pleasure and instruc imparted by your vigorous pen. May Providence might name the man, but out of place would it be for me so to do, and therefore shall I preserve a becoming silence.

THE RIOT. Doubtless in other parts of your paper will you give full accounts of this disgraceful and never to be forgotte occurrence; but a word or two from me may not be with out interest. I could not have believed till this riot that there were such brutal and bloody men in our country, except the Indians engaged in the late massacre at th West. Indeed, I am inclined to think that our civilized buildings with appurtenances, occupied the ground boundabout two hundred and fifty colored children, from five to sixteen years old. It was only the day before the mol Little did any anticipate such a catastrophe on the following day. What made it more distressing was the fact that more than half of the inmates were in the Hospital

With my own eyes had I the mortification of seeing this. But if any one expressed the least sympathy, or uttered the least expression of disapprobation, he was im mediately assaulted; so of course no one interfered by

word or deed. Doubtless some may ask, why was this not prevented The answer to us who know the circumstances is satisfactory. The attack was made on the day the riot commenced. There was no time for preparation, no troops in the city, and the assault unexpected. Besides, it is on the outskirts of New York. And so this noble and humane institution perished. All that is left of it is black-

ened and unsightly walls. In New York I recollect three riots,-flour riot, aboliion, and Astor House. But none of these are comparable in any respect with that we have passed through, and now-thanks be to God !-suppressed. None of the above-referred-to lasted so long, or were so serious in their consequences. Wednesday, the 22d instant, was the most remarkable day ever known in New York. As the mob had threatened to burn the house next but one to the dwelling I occupied, and as my family were out of town, I determined to stay at home all day. And such a day! An ominous and unbroken silence pervaded the city; no stores open; no workmen at work; no cars or carts running; only the rattle of a carriage occasionally; if you wanted one, you were enormously fleeced. Nothing in my neighborhood broke the silence, except occasionally the booming of a cannon from parts of the city

where the military were fighting the rioters.

I shall not occupy any more of the space of your paper by further details of this sad chapter in our city's history. orable day. Each party deeply left the momentum issues pending upon the results. At length, as the sun began to decline, the fire of the foe slackened along his lines and then ceased.

But if it was disgraceful, give us the credit of having But if it was This has been our most severe trial from want of troops, et cetera; but I w and order has triumphed, Laus Dee and I do not apprehend the least further difficulty. The authorities may go on with the draft, to-day, in the most

pen way, without disturbance.

I see the Richmond papers are overjoyed with the first news of this disturbance. What will they say when they learn that it has so soon and so effectually been speeched?

was a season of much spiritual interest, in which the rewas a season of much spiritual interest, in which the remarks of the brethren indicated an earnest trust in God, 300 men, 6 heavy guns and a vessel. The robels burned

were thrown out. It was apparent to the minds of the speakers that something should be done to promote more interest in this means of grace. A Committee consisting of Bros. Moore, King, and Geo. E. Taylor, was appointed to consider this subject, and report at the next meeting of the Association. The reports of the preachers, upon the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of the church who usually attended to the proportion of husiastically discussed. Nearly all expressed themselves neartily in favor of continuing this means of grace. It was decided to hold a camp meeting as usual, for the

was discussed by the Association. The great important of attending earnestly and faithfully to the pastoral work, was urged by the example and instructions of our most devoted and successful ministers. The propriety and duty of the pastors' conversing directly and personally apon the subject of religion, and praying from house to house, was ardently and convincingly urged.

Bros. Cobb, Moore and Caldwell, having been ap-

pointed a Committee to consider and report upon the best plan for mutual improvement, after consultation with the Presiding Elder, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Association :

1. Resolved, That the preachers of Portland District pe divided into three Lyceums, for intellectual, moral and

religious improvement.

2. Resolved, That Portland, Woodford's Corner, Sac-2. Resolved, That Portland, Woodford's Corner, Sac-carappa, Cape Elizabeth, Casco Bay Islands, Falmouth, and Yarmouth, constitute the first division; that Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunk Port, Maryland Ridge, York, Kittery, Eliot, South Berwick, Berwick, Alfred, Goodwin's Mills and Scarboro,' constitute the second division; that Gorham, Buxton, Hollis, Newfield, Shapleigh, West Newfield, Cornish, Porter, Baldwin, Hi-ram Lovall Demmark, Conway, Standish, South Stand ram, Lovell, Denmark, Conway, Standish, South Standish, Gray, Raymond and West Cumberland, constitute the third division.

fix the time and place of the first meeting of each division, and that each Lyceum arrange for all subsequent ssions.
4. Resolved, That Bros. Geo. Webber, Wm. R. Clark,

On Tuesday evening we enjoyed a very interesting prayer meeting, in which nearly all the preachers participated. Wednesday evening we listened to an eloquent and able discourse from Rev. S. Roy, of Portland. Text, Romans ix. 1-3 yerses inclusive. The next meeting of the Association will take place at Saco, in

the month of October. Gorham, July 25. JOHN M. CALDWELL, Seer'y.

Newcastle, Me.-Rev. E. Davies writes: "Glory

God, who is visiting this charge in mercy, we have the drops already from above,' and our faith cries out,

We have the rill, and expect the river of his grace. Between twenty and thirty have said, 'Pray for me,' and We expect a camp meeting here this fall, and if so, the friends hope to see 'Camp Meeting John Allen.' and Father Greenhalgh there, and desire to have a 'time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

Orphan Asylums.—On the very day the Colored Orphan Asylum in New York was burned by a mob of Irish Catholics, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum received the City Government a check for \$50,000 !

Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Eastern British America.—This Conference has lately held its annual session, presided over by Rev. Charles De Wolfe, D.D., professor with more or less success exhaust this conference has lately held its annual session, with more or less success exhaust this conference has lately held its annual session, presided over by Rev. Charles De Wolfe, D.D., professor It stations about one hundred and forty min isters, and reports a prosperous year.

PERSONAL.

Rev. A. J. Grover, of the Oneida Conference, and a major in the Army of the Potomac, was among the slain in the late great battle at Gettysburgh. Lieut. Edward Adams, of the 1st Illinois Artillery, son

of Rev. Charles Adams, Jacksonville, Ill., was instantly killed in battle at Jackson, Miss., on the 10th instant.

follows in a letter published in the Mobile Advertiser: "The most daring and dashing of the cavalry leaders on the Yankee side in middle Tennessee is Colonel Brownlow, of Knoxville. He is young, rather handsome, a great dandy and lady's man."

ed. Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute or paying the \$300. Mr. Everett himself declares that if he was drafted, he

NEWS FROM THE WAR.

From the Army of the Potomac .- Gen. Lee's army is said to be near Winchester, 39 miles southwest of Harper's Ferry, and Meade commands the rebel communications with Richmond. Our cavalry have command of the passes through the Blue Ridge, and daily feel the enemy's flank, thus discovering his movements. A cavmounted infantry, and Col. Powell, 2d Virginia Cavalry, left Carlestown, Va., and proceeded to the southwestern part of the State, where they cut the Virginia and Ten nessee Railroad at Wythesville, a town between the mountain ridges. They had a severe fight at that place, and captured 120 prisoners, 2 pieces of artillery and 700 ed. The citizens fired from houses upon our troopsthe town was destroyed. The expedition continued across the Alleghanies and returned by way of West Virginia. Gen. Lee's army is all south of Winchester, Va., re treating southward, and it is thought the summer cam paign is virtually ended. Our cavalry has done efficient service on the enemy's flank and rear; at Chester Gap they recaptured 1,100 cattle and several hundred sheep; a large number of horses have also been recovered.

From the Department of North Carolina .- Gen. Foster's endquarters are now at Fortress Monroe. Previous to the 18th, a cavalry expedition from Washington, North Carolina, reached the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad at Rocky Mount, and destroyed the railroad bridge, 1,000 feet long, over Tar River, 5,000 bales of cotton and a

From the Department of the South .- On the 19th inst. the rebels made a desperate attempt to dislodge General Gilmore's troops from James Island, but they were repulsed with great slaughter. The gunboat Pawnee was in Stono River, South side of the Island, supporting our left flank; 39 shot from a rebel battery struck her, but her machinery was not disabled. Our troops made ano-

after the rebel Morgan entered Indiana with his 6,000 cavalry and artillery, the militia had reported for duty in Indianapolis to the number of 20,000. The Government soon got some troops after him and a gunboat was sent soon got some troops after him and a gunboat was sent up the Ohio to prevent him from crossing the river, for less he speaks now the sentiments he held then, and the tion of crossing into West Virginia. After following the government to draft them," was intended to clear 500 miles the gunboat intercepted him, July 19, while him when he saw fit to speak his real sentiments. But attempting to cross from Ohio into Virginia. The cross-ing was attempted at two points, but both parties were better machinery, to let bimself down with, than Voluncross the river above steamboat navigation, but he found Shackleford, he was compelled to halt, and when the age than the chief of the circumlocution office could retreat was resumed but 1,500 rebels took part in it, 1,000 expect to successfully contend with the Archbishop, if or 1,500 being detained by the beforementioned General. From 3,000 to 4,000 had up to this time been captured, age in Southern Indiana and Ohio, but many of the losers

The first snoper total and the best mode of promoand sent 2,000 of them to Banks; brought off 2,000,000 tend class, varied from one sixth to three fourths of its of engines. In West Tennessee, in the region of Memmembership. It was thought by the speakers that the phis, the rebels are again committing depradations.

> surrendered on the 9th without conditions, except that leans. Gen. Gardner said the news of the capture of Vicksburg hastened his surrender but three days. Banks will now make efforts to recover Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. A steamer from St. Louis Mo., arrived on the 15th, unmolested, and left, the 8th on her return trip, amid the cheers of thousands.

Collections called for .- The United States Christian

Commission earnestly desire the churches to take Collec-Aug. 6th. We need only say, that they are doing a glorious Christian work in the most economical manner.-Send the money to Joseph Story, Esq., 112 Tremont St.

the Army of the Potomac, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington; when the Lincoln Government is driver out and Jeff. Davis drives in; when the people of the North are submissive and cry out enough-when that time comes, however much it may hurt their feelings, they will feel themselves obliged to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy.

Louis Napoleon, through Gen. Forey, is inaugurating government for Mexico. The Boston Pilot says the French rule will be permanent, is a great thing for good government and the Catholic religion, and a just judg-ment upon Mexico for cheating Frenchmen. An empire has been declared, and Maximilian of Austria declared imperor. If he declines, Napoleon will select an emperor.

From whom were the Mob?-The almost universal answer to this question is that they were Irish Catholies; not that all Irishmen were rioters, but that all or nearly all rioters were Irish. This is the testimony of the New York papers and citizens, and of the correspondents of other papers and the people in other cities cursed by the mobs. N. P. Willis describes those of New York as in character the scum and dregs of the city. He says:

character the scum and dregs of the city. He says:

"We have not made the character of 'the mob's part
of our description—it has been done so fully by the daily
journals. But we must add our confirmatory remark
upon one peculiarity of the confessed rioters: There
were no decent Irish among them. Irish they all were—
every soul of them—but they were dirty, half-drunken,
brutal rowdies, who are the leprosy of that fair-skinned
race. They were the filthy pustules of an eruption on
the Irish skin—not to be accounted part of the natural
complexion of the blood, but starved down and purged
away like a diseased excess. In ordinary life such fellows
sneak about, and hide from daylight in places where they
can drink, and debauch, and contrive wickedness; but aneak about, and hide from daylight in places where they can drink, and debauch, and contrive wickedness; but here—where this grand fire made them feel like masters, and gave them impudence for the hour—they were the pictures of saucy beggars, half-drunken brutes and robbers, longing to put a clutch upon your throat and empty your pockets. One of our daily papers estimates this class of the New York population at 20,000. How shall we sufficiently damn, for all history, the cringing politician and cowardly officeholder who—for a makeweight to his party will beach at the total contributions.

With regard to the influence of the Catholic officials in the premises, it may be stated that at different places. with more or less success exhorted their followers to their warnings at an earlier moment-supposing them at all necessary: Either they did not know the rioters were from their people, or they did not wish to call them off unless they were likely to get gored. The latter could not have been the reason, unless the Catholic antipathy to the non-exemption of priests from the draft aroused their antagonism to the law, and kindled anew the fire of their opposition to Protestantism. Among the many good things to be found in these priestly addresses, we have not seen anything to indicate that the draft is Con-United States. One of them receives a warm notice as stitutional, just or necessary, although it was said in a general way, that this country was a refuge for the ophave had over their people, it seems to have been delow, son of the notorious and infamous old Parson Brown- duced by the citzens that with these long-robed gentlemen lay the decision of the question whether Catholics should be rioters. The following as an illustration:

Both the sons of Edward Everett-one of whom has On the 15th, in Elizabethport, N. J., " a notice was served just graduated at Cambridge, England—have been draft- on a large establishment that work must be stopped or the building would be burned. Several of the principal men called on the Catholic priest and said to him: 'Sir, threat is circulated that one of our large manufactories is to be burned. The work on that building will not be stopped, and if any one act of rioting is allowed, or one dollar's worth of propesty is destroyed, your church, your house and all the property that belongs to your concern will be leveled with the ground.' No riot took place in Elizabethport." We give another example, like the first from the correspondence of the Boston Journal: "In

Jamaica, a threat went out that certain negro tenements were to be consumed-negroes are numerous on Long Island. Here the system of N. Y. slavery ended, and, till quite lately, a slave whom the State was entailed to support, lived-the last of the enthralled race in the Empire State. They are not unpopular, and to a stranger in Jamaica, more than one half the people that one meets seems to be black. On the circulation of the threat, some prominent black men went to the priest, and said to him: 'We came here before you did; we are peaceable citizens; we have done no wrong; we will not - be wronged; touch our houses or our persons by a mob, and we will avenge ourselves.' The tenements still stand." Archbishop Hughes is opposed to the draft, but the New York Tribune says he favored conscription, in a sermon preached after his return from Europe and before the draft of last fall; and that he considered the reliance upon volunteering as hazardous, and as placing too large a share of the public burden upon the generous and public spirited. The Archbishop says this is a malignant impuation, and that he "did not recommend a coercive concription, but that the people of the North, who stand by the Federal Government, should demand conscription by their own voluntary choice and act." He quotes from his sermon to show that this was his position. We take the

following portion of his discourse from the Boston Pilot "Volunteers have been appealed to in advance of the draft, as I understand; but for my own part, if I had a voice in the councils of the country, I would say, let volunteering continue. If the 300,000 on your list be not enough this week, next week make a draft of 300,000 more. It is not cruel—this is merey, this is humanity. Then every man on the continent, rich or poor, will have to take his share in the contest. Then it will not be left with the government, whatever government it will be, to with the government, whatever government is will be, to plead with the people and call on them to come forward and ask them if they would be drafted. No, it is for them, the people to rise and ask the government to draft them; and those who are wealthy and cannot go themselves can provide substitutes, and bring the thing to a close, if it can be done."

Any one hearing these words from a truly loyal man, he took a northeasterly course into Ohio, with the inten- clause stating that it was for "the people to rise and ask unsuccessful, only 200 or 300 getting across. Two pieces tary Conscription. We can easily conceive of white of artillery, part of his wagon train and many horses and crows, white blackbirds, &c., but voluntary conscription small arms were left in care of the gunboat, and the remainder of the artillery was captured by Gen. Judah. tleman who has read the Archbishop's writings, said it would not do to form an opinion of his meaning from reading merely a part of the sermon—the whole must first obstacles in the way; for the next day, by order of Gen. be read, for "Hughes is very deep." No less a person-

It is said that these riots have raised some of the proand it was considered improbable that the remainder would escape. Morgan has done a great amount of damparts of New York and Brooklyn such placards as 'Sam, arouse !" "Sam, organize!" have been posted. an console themselves with the reflection that it was done To organize societies, secret or open, on the basis of birth, To organize societies, secret or open, on the basis of birth, by the dear Southern brethren.

To organize societies, secret or open, on the basis of birth, to act against men of other nationalities, is wrong; but it is not only the right but the duty of all Christians, all patriots; no matter where they were born or what their cold. Clarke and the balance of the command, about 400 of the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color, to unite in the spirit of Christ and work against all the color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they were born or what their color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they are color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they are color of the Federal fleet. If the city falls they are color of t

being bound by party ties to party men; in this respect it is to be hoped New York has learned a lesson from

all, my opinion is, it will not be this side of Atlanta. There they will be reinforced by Joe Johnston and the remnant of Lee's army.

"Thousands of Bragg's men have deserted; some taking to the mountains of Middle Tennesses, and some coming into our lines, giving themselves up and going into our ranks. Two of our regiments recruited fifty of them in one day last week, among whom is Lieut. Runde, a son of the old East Tennessee Congressman. I have conversed with young Runde, for he was once an apprentice in the printing business in my office in Knoxville. He tells me there are 10,000 of Bragg's men disposed to desert, and resolved not to leave Tennessee. On the retreat they placed all the Tennessee conscripts in front, and drove them before the Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi troops. Runde was a conscript, caught in the attempt to bring a company into Kentucky some eight months ago.

"The great question with us is, when will East Tennessee has 20,000 men in the Federal army, and 20,000 more ready to join them when they are furnished with arms, and released from the caves in the mountains, and the jails in the South. Neither Massachusetts nor Vermont is more loyal to this government than is East Tennessee—glorious East Tennessee. May her Union citizens live forever! And may her hills, valleys and streams live in song and in history, when Old Time is dead and gone."

song and in history, when Old Time is dead and gone."

The Knights of the Golden Circle—The Originator of the Order Arrested.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 18th announces the arrest in that city of a man named George W. L. Bickley, supposed to be the originator of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, but who declared that, while of the same name, he was only the nephew of the original Gen. Bickley. The Ledger adds: "An examination of the contents of the trunk of Bickley, by Major Fry, seems to indicate that he is really the genuine Bickley, the father of the 'Knights.' His portfolio contains letters from parties in Memphis, Lynchburg, New York and other points, directed to Gen. Bickley as 'Major General' of the order. Also a copy of the 'Degree Book' of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle; a card, on which is printed an explanation of the signs, grips, &c., of the order; another card, on which is printed, in red and blue, the Confederate flag, with the letters 'K. G. C.' on each bar, the name 'General George Bickley' being placed on the top.

There is also the manuscript of an existing place of real

letters 'K. G. C.' on each bar, the name 'General George Bickley' being placed on the top.

There is also the manuscript of an original piece of poetry, of which the General claims the authorship, intended to be set to music, in which Virginia is spoken of as "Queen of the South," and Lee, Longstreet and Hill extolled as her saviours. Also, slips from the Richmond Whig and Mobile Mercury (of 1860), explaining the doctrines and objects of the K. G. C. Also, a document, in which the Dr. says he brought up practical secession, and inaugurated the greatest war of modern times. Bickley has been sent to the Military Prison at Louisville, where his case will be attended to. What could have induced him to come here with such evidences of his complicity with the rebellion about his person, we cannot imagine. New Orleans by the Mississippi as soon as it ascertains Atlantic cities and New Orleans will continue to be car-

Confiscation .- On the 23d inst., in the District Court of Washington, a decree was granted, confiscating the personal estate of Dr. Garnett, son-in-law of ex-Governor ise, during his lifetime, while his real estate is in abso ther cases in which similar decrees have been ordered to be issued. There are two other cases on the docket to be ontinued until the next term of the court.

Bishop Bailey, of Newark, N. J., tells the Catholics of and that is the Napoleonic one, viz. : give them grape and canister until every disturber of the peace shall return to

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Rebel Views of the late Riots -Judging by the sayings of the rebel papers, as well as those of the rioters themelves, the inference would follow that they lacked one hing that, according to Archbishop Hughes, would nake it incumbent upon them to "demand conscription by their own voluntary choice and act;" and that one ing is, they are not of those "who support the Federal Government." The Richmond Dispatch, of the

"We have some intelligence from the North this morning far more welcome, and much more important, than foreign intervention. The peace meetings in New York, so bitterly ridiculed by the unthinking—those safe parallels by which the anti-war people of the North were working into open resistance to Lincoln's government—have borne their fruit. The white flag has been suddenly lowered, and the red battle-flag now waves in New York over streets wet with the gore of Lincoln's hated minions. This grand movement in New York is but the precursor of a series of similar outbreaks. Already have riots occurred in Hartford, Ct., and Newark, N. J., and in a few days we shall hear from the West."

Please observe that the Dispatch calls these riots the fruit" of "peace meetings." It, like Northern rebels.

war, adding:

"Let us have more of these outpourings, a few more great cities on the mourners' bench, some more gutting and sacking of houses and hanging and mutilating of men. It saves the Confederate troops a great deal of marching and fighting, and lops off many a dreary month of this war. The sacking and burning has been heretofore at the South. Our compliments to our Northern 'brethren,' and may they enjoy their turn."

The Richmond Enquirer fears that mobs may not suceed at first, and that they may even occasion a more

No matter; we can at least now see the end of it. This one insurrection may be suppressed for the moment, but it will be the parent of other and still worse convulsions. We have but to persevere in our determined resistance, gird ourselves to the task of winning our independence more sternly than ever, yet a little while, and we shall see the giant, but hollow, hulk of the Yankee nation bursting into fragments."

Southern Conscription .- The rebels appear to be getting short of men to fill their armies. Here is a paragraph of the proclamation of Jeff. Davis, calling for all able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and

ied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except exempts:

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do by virtue of the powers vested in me as aforesaid, call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, all white men residents of said States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not legally exempted from military service; and I do hereby order and direct that all persons subject to this call and not now in the military service, do, upon being enrolled, forthwith repair to the conscript camps established in the respective States of which they may be residents, under pain of being held and punished as deserters in the event of their failure to obey this call." A new enrollment was to be made before the draft mmenced. Slaveholders are among the exempts-that

Southern View of the Prospects of the Confederacy.— Now that Vicksburg is fallen the Mobile people expect heir day of trial will soon come. The Mobile Register

"The simple fact is, we have lost an important stra-egic point, and are threatened with a tide of invasion over Mississippi and Alabama because Gen. Pemberton neglected to provision Vicksburg."

The Register thinks it doubtful that Grant will attempt

go the overland route, because the route is stripped ylvania, subsist his army upon the country, and it would e a difficult operation to keep open communications to btain supplies; therefore an attack from the seacoast, anding at some point near by, is more probable. The Charleston papers say there is but one way to save ne place, and that is to drive our troops from the adja-

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND
DISTRICT.

This Association met at Gorham, July 21. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 22. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 22. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 22. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 22. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 23. After an This Association met at Gorham, July 24. After an selves. The result, if it is captured, says the Charleston

"The whole State would soon be at the mercy of the foe, and the great cause of Southern independence would be put in fearful jeopardy. Nothing but a guerrilla warfare for the southern and southwestern portion of the Confederacy would be laft us."

WILITARY AND NAVAL

Retired Officers.—By order of the President the following officers are to be placed on the retired list on the 1st Adjutant Gen. Hodsdon, of Maine, has issued general orders for the raising of three volunteer regiments of fantry and one of artillery, from returned veteran volun-teers, for coast defense. A bounty of \$402 will be paid.

The Government has authorized the raising of a corps of engineers by President Kennedy of the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, to be recruited up to a full reg-iment within sixty days from July 20, and enter the ser-

The 14th, 15th and 16th Vermont Regiments, nine onths' men, arrived in New York, July 20, on their

General has decided that persons of African descent cannot be accepted as substitutes for white men, as all the laws on the subject make a distinction between the two as to pay, bounty, &c. The Massachusetts camp for conscripts is on Long Isl-

and, in Boston Harbor. Officers have already arrived from Massachusetts regiments in the Army of the Potomac, to get drafted men to fill their ranks. The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that it is illegal for cities and towns to pay drafted men for not going to the war, the law only providing for paying

The Governor of New Hampshire has ordered all the colunteer militia of the State to be armed, equipped, furnished with twenty rounds of ammuunition, and hold

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Beceived from July 18 to 25.

C C Alley—W D Arnold—B C Blackwood—W D Bridge—P E Brown—Geo W Brewster—J F Beuton—J C Brock—W L Brown—L R S Brewster—G H Bickford—W A Burnett—G S Barnes—G F Cobb—F A Crafts—C C Childa—S Chapin—E S Chase—H A Church—H K Cobb—John Chase—H A Cutting—J A Clark—Z Davis—A W Donan—H G Day—A Eldridge—H Eastman—C Fales—J N Foater—Aiden French—H F Formest—P E Farnsworth 2—A Fuller Jr.—E Goddenough—C H Glazier—S 8 Gray—F Gardner—C L Haskell—L L Hanson—C H Harount—C R Homan—N Hayden—Geo A Hubbell—F Hurd—W H Heywood—L F Heath—A F Hatch—W H Heywood—L F Heath—A F Hatch—W H Homan—N Hayden—Geo J Chinson—F S Loukes—W G Leonard—L Moody—C C Mason—G A Miller—J Mather—S W Merrill—Geo Johnson—C D Newell—F C Newell—C L Oliver—A W Pottle—J Perrin—H Fackard—S Quimby—T B Randail—W P Ray—F H Stevens—M L Stmonton—E W Stetson—B P Spalding—A J Strout—E S Staaley—H B Sawyer—J S Stevens—F T Hompson—S Tileston—N Tibbals—D T Taylor—E M Tibbets—L R Thayer—J Thurston—C H Titus—Z P Vose—O Wilmarth—W J Wilson 2—C C Whitney—W H Wight—A H Witham—J B Washburn—O D Wiggin—H S Young.

J. P. Magez, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

HERALD CALENDAR.

EAST LIVERMORE CAMP MEETING.—It is proportional a meeting on the old ground at East Livermore. CAMP MEETING.—The Empire Grove Camp Meeting at East Poland, Mo., will commence on Monday evening, Aug. 31st, and continue through the week as usual.—Particulars hereafter.

East Poland, July 17.

G. W. BALLOU.

PREACHERS' AID SOCIETY, N. E. CONFERENCE.— The Treasurer hereby acknowledges the receipt of One Hun-

Boston, July 18.

NEWBURY SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Fall Term begins Aug. 27th. Written Ferm, Nov. 19th.
Board of Teachers, full and experienced. Expenses moderate. Advantages for both sexes, of the highest order.
Military department under a competent instructor.
For Catalogues, Circulars, Board or Rooms, apply to the Principal,

GEO. C. SMITH.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE OLLEGE.—The Fall Term will commence Ang. 10th. A new Collegiate Course has been established, graduates from rhich will receive suitable Diplomas.

Teachers will receive the same instruction as is given in Normal Schools.

H. F. TORSEY, President.

HEDDING CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on the Camp Ground in Epping, N. H., on Tuesday, Aug. 25th, 1863, at 10 'clock, P. M., to accept the Charter of the Hedding Camp Meeting Association, and to organize under the same.

CALVIN HOLMAN,
D. P. LEAVITT,
H. C. MATTHEWS.

July 29.

LEBANON CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting at Lebanon, N. H., will begin on Monday evening, Ang. 31, and close on the morning of the Saturday following. The meeting last year on this spot was a good beginning. We hope the different societies on Charemont and Springfield, and other adjoining districts, will come on in full force. Let every society that has a tent use it—and others, who would like to attend, but cannot afford to buy new cloth, at the present high prices, extemporize some cheaper arrangement. Lumber, straw, board, horse-keeping, &c., will be provided at reasonable rates. Reduced fares on the Railroads will be secured. Particulars will be published in due time.

J. Thurston,
H. W. Worthen.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIA-

NORTHPORT CAMP MEETING. — This meeting will commence Monday, Sept. 7, in the grove which has been occupied for several years for this purpose.

Brower, July 22. M. D. MATTHEWS, Secretary. CAMP MEETING — PORTLAND DISTRICT. — A camp meeting will be held on the old ground in Kennebunkport, commencing Aug. 25th.

The District Stewards are requested to meet on Wednesday, 15th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the above named place.

July 24.

GEO. WEBBER.

26th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the above names processory July 24.

DEDICATION OF THE CAMP GROUND AT YAR-MOUTH PORT.—One of the most eligible sites for a camp meeting has been selected near the terminus of the Cape Cod Rallroad.

We cordially invite our brethren of the Providence and New London Districts, and of the New England Conference, to come to the dedication of the new ground on the evening of Aug. 11, and to remain with us, if they can, during the week.

WILBEAHAM CAMP MEETING — SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—This meeting, as already announced, will commence Aug. 31st. Messrs. Wedge and Danks, of Chicopee, will furnish board during the meeting for all who may desire it, on the most reasonable terms. They will furnish board by the meal, by the day, or for the meeting.

It is expected that the same railroad accommodations will be had this year as last. Return tickets free.

R. W. ALLEN.

Marriages.

In this city, July 16, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Mr. Joseph Newcomb to Miss Mary Lake, both of Boston.

July 16, by Rev. G. Haven, Mr. John A. Manu to Miss Ida M. B. Harriman; April 18, Mr. Wm. T. Erskine to Miss Iva A. Barstow, all oghiba city.

In East Boston, on the 20th inst., by Rev. E. A. Manuing, Capt. Charles E. Dodge, late of the lat Regiment Excelsion Brizade, to Miss Elizabeth A. Bohannau, both of this city.

In Barnstable, July 22, by Rev. Edward Edsou, Mr. Chas. T. Johnson, of the New England Conference, to Miss Elizabeth S. Edsou, of Barnstable,

In Dedham, July 17, by Rev. I. Marcy, Mr. Frank D. Grover to Mrs. Almira S. Holmes, all of Dedham.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Haverhill, Mass., July 14, by Rev. R. W. Humphriss, assisted by Rev. R. H. Seeley, of the Congregationalist Church, Mr. Alonzo W. Cram to Miss Abby F. Dow. both of Haverhill.—(No cards.)

In Elict, Me., June 30, by Rev. H. H. Sawyer, Mr. Edwin F. Tobey to Miss Oliva A. Staples, both of Elict.

In Bartlett, N. H., May 6th, by Rev. O. T. Sinclair, Mr. Paul Hayes, of Jackson, N. H., to Miss Mary A. Wentworth, of Bartlett, N. H.

"His was the morning hour,
And he hath passed in beauty from the day,
A had, not yet a flower,
Torn in its sweetness from the parent spray;
The death-wind sweet him to his soft repose,
As frost, in spring time blights the early rose.

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass, Ploughman and N. E. Farmer. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 22.
At market 750 Beeves, 120 Stores, 2000 Sheep and Lamb md 400 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$9.25; first quality \$8.75; second quality 8.00; third quality, \$5.50 \$ 6.00.

Working Oxen—None.

Working Oxen—None.

Mich Coses—\$43 & 46; common do, \$21 @ 22.

Veal Calves—\$5.09 @ 6.00.

Yearlings—\$00; two years old, \$00; three years old \$24 g 26

Hides—\$6 \$8; oper B.

Calf Skins—12 & 14c per B.

Tallow—Sales at 8c rough.

Sheep and Lambs—\$3.00 g 3.50; extra \$4.50 g 5.50.

Pells—\$50 @ 75c. Swine Stores—Wholesale 4j @ 5je. Spring Pigs—Dull—Wholesale 6 @ 7c; retail 5j ¶ 8c. RETAIL PRICE. PROVISIONS—P B.
mp Butter, to table 22 22 24 peck, quality, 15 8 20 Summer Squash, 5 (ge, 12 Green Onions, peck, 12 14 peck, 12 Green Onions, peck, 12 14 peck, 12

WHOLESALE PRICE

WHOLESALE PRICE.

Mess Beef, P bbl.,
eash price, 15 00 @16 00
Navy Mess, bbl, 13 25@13 50
No. 1 do, 19 00 @11 00
Pork, Boston extra clear
P bbl.,
Boston No. 2, bbl, 619 00
Boston No. 2, bbl, 619 00
Do. clear, (20 00 @10 00
Do. Pirme, 12 50 @13 50
Ohio Mess, bbl, 35 50 @16 00
Do. Prime, 12 50 @13 50
Ohio Mess, D 50 @13 00
Ohio Leaf, do, 00 00 @11 00
Hams, Boston, B, (20 00 00 00
Whole Hogs, 7 6 074
Whest, western, 18 @ 15 50
Western, super, 7 50 @ 8 00
do. choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Mich. and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Canada, super, 5 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal, 4 27 @ 4 50
Grandle, 4 27 @ 4 50
Western super, 5 00 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice, 7 25 @ 8 00
Grandle, 4 27 @ 4 50
Grandle, 4 27 @ 4 50
Grandle, 4 27 @ 4 50
Western super, 5 00 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
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Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Grandle, and Wisconsin—choice extra, 7 50 @ 8 00
Grandle, FRUIT & VEGETABLES. Eastern pressed. \$\varphi\$ ton, Straw, 100 lbs, HIDES AND SKINS.

Western, dry,
do. wet,
Buenos Ayres,
Western do. wet,
Calcutta Cow # 1-ABcans, \$\psi\$ bu, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ color \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ color \$\frac{1}{2}\$ color \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bush, \$\frac{

Fowl Meadow,

bush,

R. I. Bent Grass,

bush,

White Dutch Clover,

Millet, # bush,

1 50 @ 2 00

Rye, # bush,

1 12 @ 1 25

Wheat,

bush,

Bush

Wheat,

bush,

Seed, bush,

1 50 @ 2 00

Seed, bush,

1 50 @ 2 00

Seed, bush,

1 50 @ 2 00

Seed, bush,

Seed,

Advertisements.

In this preparation the public are offered the most powerful remedy extant.

It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given up lineurable by many physicians.

It has cured CANKER in its worst forms in hundreds of cases.

16 has always cured SALT RHEUN when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is very troublesome and exceedingly difficult to cure.

ERTSIELAS always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured SCROFULA in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures KinG's EVIL.

It has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

Trivors have been removed by it in many instances in

It cures King's Evil.

It has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

Tumons have been removed by it in many instances in
which their removal has been pronounced impossible, excepting by a surgical operation.

ULCERS of the most malignant type have been healed by ts use.
It has cured many cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH, when it other remedies have falled to benefit.
FEVER SORES of the worst kind have been cured by it.
SCURYY has been cured by it in every case in which it has been used, and they are many.
It removes WHITE SWELLING with a certainty no other ediaine ever has. It speedily removes from the face all BLTOCHES, PIMPLES, c., which, though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely ke., which, though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely impleasant to have.

It has been used in Every Kind of Humor, and never ails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the ege. It has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of Pilles, mextremely painful d saie.

DYSPEPSIA, which is often caused by humor, has been arred by it in numerous instances.

In FEMALE WEAKNESSES, SUPPRESSIONS, IRREGULARIFIES and DISEASES peculiar to their sex, it has been found a nost potent remedy.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY from whatever cause, the

MINUTES OF SIX CONFERENCES. The Min-utes of the Six New England Conferences all bound in one volume. This makes a large and valuable book; espec-lal y so to every minister. Price 30 cents. Only a few copies left. July 29 2t J. P. MAGER, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

CAMP MEETING MUSIC!! The time for Camp Meeting is at hand, and as usual, all will desire a good assortment of Music. We have the following:

THE MELOPEON; 176 pages, 18mo., by Rev. J. W. Dadmun. Price 30 cents, \$3.00 per dozen. Sent by mail for 38 cents.

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We have curselves given this book a fair trial, we have listened to its music in the great congregation, as well as in the
more social circle and at the fireside. It will stand the severest test of constant use. There is a pleasing variety. There
are most of the old gems and many new ones.

We have just published a new edition of this excellent work.
All who want a larger and more complete work than any
hitherto published, for camp meeting and other purposes,
will find this just the thing.

Price \$1.00 single; \$9.00 per dozen.

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July 19

Advertisements.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL GEM. A New Hymn and Tune Stock. Just Published, containing 12 pages of choice and Popular Music for Sabbath Schools. By A. Hull. Price in cloth 3) cents cach; \$2 per dozon paper. covers \$2 per dozon; \$16 per hundred. Sample copies sent by mail, postage free, upon the receipt of 20 cents, the retail

CAMP MESTING MELODIST. Just issued an enlarged edition of the above popular collection of Review Music, by A. Hull, containing eight new and valuable Tunes in addition to those published last year. Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. Sample copies sent by mail, postage free, upon the receipt of 17 cents. ree, upon the receipt of 17 cents.

Now is the time to send in your orders.

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July 29

KENTUCKY BELLES APPRECIATE, Mrs. Anne Naut., of Louisville, Ry., says in a letter—"When in New York, this summer, I purchased by way of experiment some of Mrs. S. A. Allen's celebrated Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, which I have found valuable. I now write to have you send me a dozen of each by express, for the use of my friends."

Sold by Drangists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich St., New York.

July 29

THE MOST EASY AND DECIDEDLY CLEAN-LY Preparation for restoring Grey Hair to its natural hue is "VISALL'S ITALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR."

HELP THE SICK AND WOUNDED. THE
CHRISTIAN COMMISSION is now fully organized, so
that it can reach the soldiers in all parts of the army, with
stores and religious reading and instruction.

Its object is the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Soldiers and Sailors. It distributes its stores by means of Christian men, who go without pay and give personally to those
who need, accompanying such distribution by words of relig
ious counsel and cheer, and by such personal attention as
may be needed. Over seventy such men were on the battlefields in Maryland, doing all that Christian sympathy could
devise for the wounded and dying, and distributing stores.
Others are spending their time in the hospitals where they
are welcomed by surgeons and men.

The main object of the Commission is the religious welfare
of the soldiers, but they find that they best succeed in this by
first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to
Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and

George H. Stuart, Esq., 1 D., Boston,
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oston, Doc. 24.

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Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Drugglats', Confectioners'
and Gold SCALES.

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The subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior BELLs for CHURCHES, FACTORIES, ACADEMIES, STEAM-BOATS, LOCOMOTIVES, &c., &c. :
made solely of Copper and Tin, mounted with their improved and patented Mountings, and warranted of good tone, and not to break. The intrinsic value of bells made of copper and tin is worthy of the consideration of Bell buyers, since—saide from their superior ringing qualities, as compared with those made of baser materials—their metal, even if broken in pieces or melted into globules by fire, is worth anywhere, in cash,

THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures
EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the

Three or five bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure running of the cars and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly cruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most des or ingworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most des perate cases of rheumatiem.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

RAZRURY, MASS.
DEAR MADAN:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimour in its praise.

and the most carrill druggists in the country are unanimous in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most exeruclating disease to an affectionate mother, nately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,
Is cured as if by a miracle: your own temper is restored to its
natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps
to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

CANKER,
it extends to the stomech, causing

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,
creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to
the cares of your family.
Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,
your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds,
and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker cats it
up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow,
or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of
your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases
which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to
CURE:
Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine

MERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS. Also, Harmoniums for Parker Use, with Tremolo Attachment, Manufactured by S. D. & H. W. SMITH.
The Tremolo Harmonium is an entirely new Instrument, and Manufactured only by us. It contains both the Patent Tremolo and Forte Stops, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals. They are finished in Rosewood elegantly polished. Also, Black Walnut and Oak.
No. 9. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with four acts reeds and eleven stops, including Tremolo.
No. 10. FIVE OCTAVE, IN ROSEWOOD CASE, with one and is also cataves of pedals, two banks of keys, and four stops.
No. 11. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

three sets of reeds and seven stops, including Tremolo.

No. 12. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two banks of keys, three stops and Tremolo.

No. 13. SIX OCTAVE, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double bellows and for blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

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No. 15. FIVE OCTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double bellows and two blow pedals. No. 16. FIVE OUTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals.

No. 16. FOUR AND A HALF OUTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals.

No. 17. FOUR OUTAVE, IN WALNUT OR OAK, with two sets of reeds, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals.

No. 18. FIVE OUTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double beliews and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD,

NO. 19. BO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

NO. 21. FOUR AND A HALF OUTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo and Forte stop, knee swell, double believs and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

NO. 22. DO., IN WALNUT OR OAK.

NO. 23. FOUR OUTAVE, SINGLE REED, with Patent Tremolo, Forte stop, knee swell, double believs and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

No. 23. FOUR OCTAVE, SINGLE REED, WITH PARCEL Tremolo, Forte stop, kind swell, double bellows and two blow pedals, IN ROSEWOOD.

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Also, Melodeons in overy variety, with prices ranging from \$35 to \$225.

See Every instrument warranted for five years.

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June 10

who desire them.

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Shade Linen,
Hollands,
Hollands,
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Pins,
Pins,

Also, Agents for Bray's Patent Shade Fixture. April 16 A YER'S SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous ruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any clief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon com-letely cured her."

senencial results, and feet confidence in commenting it to the affilicted.

St. Anthony's Fires, Bose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pesn.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathnome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried everything clas we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the lodide of potash lotton, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warpredicted that the child must die."

RELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds,
Throat Distemper, Diarrhess, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or
Gramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass.,
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From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for
the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for Syphilitie disease
than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to
you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence,

alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYRE'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

LEUCORRHGEA, WHITES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, are generally produced by internal Scrothiuss Illegration, and

A lady unwilling to allow the publication of her name, "My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debill-tating Loucorrhea of long standing, by two bottles of your SABSAPARILLA." SARSAPARILLA."

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,
HEART DISEASE, NEURALGIA,
when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by
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Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywhere eop 1y Oct 1

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The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1858, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
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Francis C. Lowell,
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary,
W. M. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner,
Feb 12

TISEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!—
Applicable to the useful Arts—HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! is of more general practical utility than any lovention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation than the property. nounced by all to be superior to any adhesive preparation known.

A new thing. — Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a new thing, and the result of years of study.

His Combination.— Lis combination is on Scientific Principles, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.—BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the heat sricle known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Fenciers.—JEWELERS will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Funsilier.—It is expecially adapted to Leather, and we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without attiching.

He is Tuguid.—It is the only LIQUID CEMENT extant, that is a sure thing for meading

FURNITURE.,

CROCKERY,

TOYS,

And articles of Household use.

And articles of Household use.

Resember.—REMEMBER Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Hitton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil.

Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres ofly substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from ounces to 100 lbs.

Finis.—HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVENCE, R. I.

am Doetry.

For Zion's Herald, "IT IS GOOD TO BE HERE." BY GRACE DE LA VERITE.

Though no marble pillars loftily rise, With flutings and cornices rare, Where we meet, Lord, a lowly but loving band, O, we know it is good to be here! Though no grand old organ's deep swelling notes

Float soft through the evening air, And our voices be weak, and our songs be few Still we feel it is good to be here!

We nought to the world may appear, When we gather in faith in Thy promised word, When seen by sad eyes through dark care, For once free from each doubt, in full faith to-night Let us sing it is good to be here!

O Thy glory's not so manifest yet, That worldlings may look on and fear: Yet such heavenly peace in thy love we find, We are sure that thou art present here!

O, dear Lord, thy love unlimited is, To those who to thee may draw near; Or if rich, or if poor, or if bond, or free, They may sing it is good to be here!

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

That whispered prayer! what a holy calm Stole o'er the heart like a soothing balm, As the words of faith and hope and love

Twas the twilight hour, and the darkness fell, Throwing a mantle o'er hill and dell; But a deeper, darker shadow lay On the heart of the maiden at close of day. The still small voice of the Spirit had stirred The depths of the soul with its magic words "Go work in my vineyard while yet it is day,

O say, canst thou tarry or longer delay? Up ! gird on the armor, and banish each fear The Lord is thy Shepherd, he ever is near,

When the voice of thy Saviour calls thee away! He sweetly invites thee now to leave all,

But the path seems rough to her pilgrim feet, And she flies for relief to the mercy seat, And in the gathering darkness there,

For strength to suffer, for grace to die; For a heart all glowing with holy love, The Saviour's sweet and gentle voice

Now bids the burdened heart rejoice On the pleader's calm, uplifted brow, A holy light is beaming now; Her heart, her all to God is given, East Weymouth.

The silver-throated warblers, Have trilled their evening lay; The bells and blows of flowers, Are closed on every spray; And e'en the absence of the drowsy hum, ms to all the earth, that n The heavy curtain, darkness,

O'er all the land is thrown; The little twinkling starlights In the sky are all alone; And they are peeping for the midnight queen, The fair pale empress, ruling night supreme. City, hamlet and village,

Now nothing but slumber know Ocean, river and streamlet, Only continue to flow; Every thing's sleeping, no sound, or hum, The deepest of stillness says night is come.

HELP EACH OTHER.

Forever the sun is pouring his gold On a hundred worlds that beg and borrow; His warmth he squanders on summits cold, His wealth on the homes of want and sorrow To withhold his largess of precious light Is to bury himself in eternal night; To give The flower shines not for itself at all;

Its joy is the joy it freely diffuses; Of beauty and balm it is prodigal, And it lives on the life it sweetly loses No choice for the rose but glory or doom-To exhale or smother, to wither or bloom. To deny Is to die. The seas lend silvery rain to the land,

.The land its sapphire streams to the ocean; The heart sends blood to the brain of command The brain to the heart its lightning motion; And ever and ever we yield our breath, Till the mirror is dry, and images death. To live Is to give.

He is dead, whose hand is not opened wide To help the need of a human brother: He doubles the life of his life-long ride, Who gives his fortunate place to another And a thousand million lives are his, Who carries the world in his sympathies To deny Is to die.

Throw gold to the far-dispersing wave, And your ships sail home with tons of treasur Care not for comfort, all hardships brave, And evening and age shall sup with pleasure; Fling health to the sunshine, wind, and rain, And roses shall come to the cheek again. Is to live.

What is our life? It is wealth and strength; If we, for the Master's sake, will lose it, We shall find it a hundred fold, at length, While they shall forever lose, who refuse it And nations that save their union and peace At the cost of right, their woe shall increase. They save

Sketches.

THE LEFT EYE-A CALMUC TALE. A rich old man who resided at the extremity of he camp, quite spart from the rest, had three daugh-ers, the youngest of whom, named Kookju, was as nuch distinguished for her beauty as for her extra-redinary wisdom.

much distinguished for her beauty as for her extraordinary wisdom.

One morning as he was about driving his cattle for
sale to the Chan's market-place, he begged his
daughters to tell him what presents they wished him
to bring to them on his return. The two eldest
asked him for trinkets; but the handsome and wise
Kookju said that she wanted no present, but that she
had a request to make which it would be difficult and
even dangerous for him to execute. Upon which
the father, who loved her more than the two others,
swore that he would do her wish, though it were at
the price of his life. "If it be so," replied Kooju,
"I beg you to do as follows: Sell all your cattle except the short tailed ox, and ask no other price for
that except the Chan's left eye." The old man was
startled; however, remembering his oath, and confiding in his daughter's wisdom, he resolved to do as
she bade him.

speech against the sovereign; but when they found that he persevered in his strange demand, they bound him and carried him before the Chan. The old man threw himself at the Prince's feet, and confessed that his demand had been made at the request of his daughter, of whose motives he was perfectly ignorant. The Chan, suspecting that some secret must be hidden under this extraordinary request, dismissed the old man upon the condition that he would bring him the daughter who had made it.

Kookju appeared, and the Chan asked:

"Why didst thou instruct thy father to demand my left eye?"

my left eye?"

"Because I expected, my Prince, that after so strange a request, curiosity would urge thee to send for me. I wish to tell thee a truth, important to thyself and thy people."
"Name it!"

"Name it!"

"Prince," replied Kookju, "when two persons appear before thee in a cause, the wealthy and noble generally stand on thy right hand, whilst the poor and humble stand on thy left. I have heard in my solitude that thou most frequently favorest the rich. This is the reason why I persuaded my father to ask for thy Left Eye; it being of no use to thee, since thou never seest the poor and unprotected."

The Chan, incensed and surprised at the daring of this maiden, commanded his court to try her. The court was opened, and the President, who was the eldest Lama, proposed that they should try whether her strange proceeding was the effect of malice or of wisdom.

Their first step was to send to Kookju a log of wood, cut even on all sides, ordering her to find out

wood, cut even on all sides, ordering her to find out which was the root and which the top; Kookju threw it into the water, and soon knew the answer, on seeing the root sinking, whilst the top rose to the surface.

which would be the readiest way to get over it—and Kookju said, "to cross it would be the farthest, going round, nearest." The Chan felt vexed at the readiness and propriety of her replies; and after having reflected for some time, he again inquired:

"Which is the safest means of becoming known to

"By assisting many that are unknown." "Which is the surest means of always leading

"To begin every morning with prayer, and conclude every evening with a good action."

"Who is truly wise?"

"He who does not believe himself so."

"Which are the requisites of a good wife?"

"She would be beautiful as a pea hen, gentle as a lamb, prudent as a mouse, just as a faithful mirror, pure as the scale of a fish; she must mourn for her deceased husband like a she camel, and live in her widowhood like a bird which has lost its wings."

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookiu; yet, enraged at her having reproached him

The Chan was astonished at the wisdom of the fair Kookju; yet, enraged at her having reproached him with injustice, he still wished to destroy her.

After a few days he thought he had found means of attaining his object. He sent for her and asked her to determine the true worth of his treasures; after which he promised to absolve her from malice in questioning his justice, and to admit that she intended as a wise woman, merely to warn him.

The maiden consented, yet under the condition that the Chan would promise her implicit obedience to her commands for four days. She requested that he would eat no food during that time. On the last day she placed a dish of meat before him, and said, "Confess, O Chan, that all thy treasures are not worth as much as this joint of meat!" The not worth as much as this joint of meat!" The that he confessed the truth of it, acknowledged her as wise, married her to his son, and permitted her

Family Circle.

"There is no use in trying, Aunt Fanny, I never Bimbo? can become a good housekeeper like Mrs. Terry. She is my standard. Everything is perfect in her home, and everything in mine is just the other way. I know she never had such trouble when she began as I have. Everything is at sixes and sevens all over the house, and I can never make it any better. I don't know how to keep house, you see, aunty. There is the trouble. What pity my mother did not teach me. Mrs. Terry's mother must have taught her well."

"No, my dear, she married from school, as ignorant a girl in all household matters as—as my little neice," she added, with a pleasant smile.

"Well, how did she get along, Aunt Fanny?" gaid Maria. "She had no such times as I have, I am

"I am not so sure. She was discouraged, and ready to give up the first half year. She often begged her husband to go to boarding, if only 'to save their tempers.' But he had been boarding half his life, and was so pleased with a home, if it was a poor one, he encouraged her to persevere, hoping it would come easier after a time. She had a succession of 'helps,' or rather hindrances, in her kitchen, so the worst drudgery did not fall on her. Yet there son of helps, or rather hindrances, in her sitchen, so the worst drudgery did not fall on her. Yet there was no system about the house. At length one day, when her husband had rather lost his patience, hunting through the disordered drawers for a cravat and handkerchief, she roused herself from a good cry, and determined that whatever else she failed in, she would have been have a deaver in order. So the sat her. determined that whatever else she failed in, she would keep her bureau-drawers in order. So she sat herself to the task, and a serious one it was. But it was at length completed, and she surveyed her work with immense satisfaction. Her husband, too, was much pleased to find all of his belongings in a drawer by themselves nicely assorted, and when he could select at a glance what he wished. That afternoon's work was the beginning of a reform. She fall their her was the beginning of a reform. She felt that she could be a good housekeeper in something, so she took courage. Her own room was thoroughly put to rights, and from that she proceeded to the others. Step by step she gained on the confusion, and by setting a resolute will to work, she soon learned to prepare a few excellent dishes for every-day fare, very well indeed. Little by little she advanced, until at length she became the superior housekeeper you admire so much."

"Make a beginning, Maria; feel that you are a

"Make a beginning, Maria; feel that you are a good housekeeper in some respect, and it will give you courage to attempt anything. Mrs. Terry said whenever she would grow discouraged, and ready to give up in despair, she would go to her bureau and pull out the drawers one by one. Their nice arrangement encouraged and stimulated her anew."

There was a great overhauling of drawers that afternoon in Maria's little home, and seemed as if Aunt Fanny's lesson had taken good offset. Indeed

Aunt Fanny's lesson had taken good effect. Indeed, a year after you would hardly have known the house. Maria believes now that any one can make a respectable housekeeper, though its aves a wast amount of trouble to know how before you commence.—

DISEASES OF THE BOWELS.

Displace of the human body, in connection with a diseased condition, its expressiveness is easily seen. Whatever a person cats or drinks seems to pass through the system very soon, and with comparative by little change.

Simple diarrhea is the passing from the bowels of a watery, lightish-colored substance, in considerable quantities, at several times during the twenty-four hours, sometimes with pain; always leaving a senso of weakness, which makes sitting still a deliciousness, as if it would be a hopenery, or "Bloody Flux," accompanied with a frequent desire to stool, without being able to pass anything, with a sensation so distressing that the Latins call it Tornsina, literally a "torner." If, on the other hand, the discharges are frequent, imperative, in immense quantities, thin as water almost, and of a lightish color, without any pain whatever; that is genuine cholora. Asiatic cholora are one and the same disease, differing only in intensity. Diarrhea is a watery loosenes; dysentery is a bloody loosenes; cholora is an immense watery loosenes. In diarrhea, disease, and in the continuation of the same disease, differing only in intensity. In cholora, there is never any at all as to the bowels. In diarrhea disease, differing only in intensity. In cholora, there is a great deal of pain innevitably relatively in the continuation of the continu

violent, let the rice be parched black as coffee usually is, then boil and eat it; or what is still more efficient, put a pound or more of flour in a linen bag, boil it two hours in milk, take off the skin, dry it; grate it into boiled milk, and eat it freely, and nothing else, until the disease is checked. If these bowel-complaints are checked too promptly with laudanum, paregoric, or opium, fatal convulsions take place in a few hours, as to children, and incurable congestion or inflammation of the brain in grown persons. As bowel diseases are the scourge of all armies in the fall of the year, these suggestions should be widely circulated.—Dr. W. W. Hall.

Children.

LORD BIMBO.

ing the root sinking, whilst the top rose to the surface.

From this trial the court was convinced that Kookju had not offended the Chan from motives of malice, but the inspiration of wisdom granted her from above. But not so the Chan; his vanity was hurt; and he resolved to puzzle her with questions, in order to show that she was not wise. He therefore ordered her before him and asked:

"On sending a number of maidens into the wood to gather apples, which of them will bring home most?" it will excite your majesty's wonder, as well as surprise. It is covered with a soft thatch, which possesses the faculty of multiplying itself, so that the roof is kept, without effort of mine, in constant reroof is kept, without effort of mine, in constant re pair. Two observatories are built up on one side and among much delicate and intricate machinery

> bearers. Ten march ever before me, and ten others, five on either side, always accompany me, ready to do my bidding. So well trained are they, that never have need to remind them of their duty. They never have need to remind them of their duty. They go wherever I go: whatever I wish, they perform.
>
> Do I move; surely they move also. Do I seek repose; they also rest. Am I thirsty; they bring me drink. Am I hungry; they bring me food. In addition to these, I have five slaves that never leave the tower. They serve as a perpetual guard. Two are in the galleries, to mark who come and go. One is stationed at the portico, to warn me of the approach of anything disagreeable. Two watch in the observatories, out of which, for love or money, no person is ever permitted to take an observation, ex-

person is ever permitted to take an observation, except the favored individual before your majesty, the great Lord Bimbo himself.

"Furniture, I have none; yet the richest monare in the universe owns not treasure enough to buy the table off which I dine every day. I possess no arms not even a sword; yet always bear about me a weapon which, unlike other edge-tools, grows sharper and sharper the oftener it is used. No one can offer me sharper the oftener it is used. No one can offer me insult, or do me injury without feeling its point. I own no fields of grain, not even an ear of corn; yet Irun a mill which gives daily employment to a large number of operatives. My dependants are taxed for its supply, and in fair or foul weather, rarely a day passes that my factory is not in operation.

"Finally, though neither gold nor precious stones are mine, I possess one jewel which no amount of gold or precious stones can purchase.

"What monarch under God's wide heaven is poorer, or richer than Lord Bimbo?"

er, or richer than Lord Bimbo?"

The whole multitude, who had kept silence while

he spoke, now with united voice pronounced Lord Bimbo an impostor.

The king was indignant and ordered him instantly to prison, unless he could prove the truth of his incredible statements. Much to the surprise of all, he did this so fully to the king's satisfaction, that he not only granted him his liberty, but ordered him a place among his own servants, where his later years were passed in peace and plenty."

Now, which of you can read the riddle of Lord Bimbo?

guessing among the young folks about "Lord Bimbo."
Some suspected one thing and some another. At last, they requested Aunt Hester to unravel the rid-Taking Hubert by the hand, she led him into the middle of the room and said,—
"Behold Lord Bimbo l"
Taking Hubert's head between her hands, "Here

Taking Hubert's head between her hands, "Here is the round tower," said Aunt Hester. Then drawing his soft hair over his eyes, added, "Behold the silken ever-growing thatch that keeps the roof in such good repair."

The boys and girls were more than amused, when suddenly parting his hair so as to exhibit his eyes, she exclaimed: "See these two observatories, far more wonderful than any ever constructed by human art. This is the porch," she continued, seizing his nose; "and here is the mill that grinds his food. See the workmen at their labors." She parted his lips and Hubert ground his teeth together with more see the workmen at their labors. She parted his lips and Hubert ground his teeth together with more energy than was to be expected, considering the amount already expended upon the birthday supper. It was also very evident that his operatives did not belong to the colored race. Their complexion was pearly white, and gave credit for wholesome keep-

Taking an ear in each hand, Aunt Hester continued, "These galleries are constructed on such acoustic principles, that the lightest whisper is echoed within their walls. Behold the ten slaves with their horny shields which minister so unceasingly to Lord Bimbo's necessities." Here she spread out the fingers of Hubert's both hands, which, it gives me pleasure to record, were clean. Then pointing to his toes she added, "Here are the ten that march before him."

"What is the rich jewel that he possesses?" asked one boy.
"The soul!" replied Aunt Hester, " and I know the soul!" replied Aunt Hester, " and I know it away for all the soul is a way for all the way for a way for all the way for a way

that not one of you would barter it away for all the gold in the world!"

"What is the wonderful weapon which he uses?" "The tongue, which, though a little member, is nighty for good or evil."

"What is his table?" asked Ellen Seymour.

"What is his table?" asked Ellen Seymour.
Hubert seated himself on a low stool, and his aunt
spread her handkerchief over his knees for a cover,
and announced,—"Lord Bimbo's table! What
would induce its owner to lose the two valuable
carved legs which support it!"
A little girl, who had been a silent spectator, now
inquired.—

inquired,—
"What is his life-estate, Miss Hester?"
"His breath; the breath of life itself; a blessir which I hope each of our young friends will enjoy, free from disturbance, for many years to come."—
Student and Schoolmate.

> CHARLIE GATES. BY MRS. S. M. PERKINS.

became pleased and proud of his attainments, and was led to become a sober, temperate man.

Charlie is a man now, and his home is in Boston.

He is known as an upright, prosperous business man, and a friend of children, for whom especially he publishes many books and papers. Should he see this little sketch, he will remember the story he once told me of the first encouraging word.—Youth's Temperance Visitor.

Agricultural.

GREENING PICKLES WITH GRAPE

It is considered very desirable by housekeepers that pickled cucumbers, mangoes, &c., should be of a deep green color. They taste no better, but they look nicer. To produce this greenness, it has been customary to place the pickles in a brass or copper vessel, pour hot alumn water over them, and let them remain until of the desired color: that is until the salt of copper' verdigris, has acted upon them sufficiently. A better way of doing it without the aid of poisons, is recommended by Mrs. Haskell's Encyclopedia, which is as follows: "When packing the cucumbers in salt, line the barrel, bottom and sides, with grape leaves, and pack between the layers of cucumbers a quantity of the fresh leaves, until the barrel is full. When salted through, remove them from the brine, and pour boiling water upon the pickles, several times. If not the desired color, line a tub in the same manner that the barrel was prepared, and pack the pickles with a large quantity of the leaves. Heat vinegar boiling hot, pour it over the pickles and cover them tightly. If, the next morning, they are not sufficiently greened, drain off the vinegar, reheat it, and pour it again over them; repeat the process until of the color desired. When they are sufficiently greened, pour over them hot vinegar; if they taste of the vine leaves, change the vinegar after a week."

The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to anything yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent vegetable:

Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are mostly prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

T. B. Miller, of Clayton, Ind., has communicated to the New York Farmers' Club the following simple

receipts for making vinegar:

"Fill nearly full any vessel, jug, crock, pan, tub or barrel with pure rain or soft water, sweeten it with any kind of molasses (the quantity is not material), set it in a moderately warm place, or in the sun, cover with sieve, gauze or net, to keep out flies and gnats. In due process of time it will be vinegar, when it must be put into a suitable vessel and stopped close. To convert cider into vinegar—if made from sweet apples, it is only necessary to set the barrel in

Miscellany.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. The following is a list of the receipts of the prin cipal religious societies for the past year, as reported at their annual meetings held last month in London : British and Foreign Bible Society, Naval and Military Bible Society, Bible Translation Society, Trinitarian Bible Society,

Trintarian Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society, London Missionary Society, Baptist Missionary Society, 81,924 Society for Propagating Gospel in Foreign Parts,
For Promoting Christianity among Jews,
For Propagation of Gospel among Jews,
Colonial and Continental Church Society, 93,326 32,534

Missions,
United Methodist Free Churches Missions,
Colonial Missionary Society,
Foreign Aid Society,
Evangelical Continental Society,
Church Pastoral Aid Society,

London City Mission, Additional Curates Society, Irish Church Missions to the Roman Cath-

41,692

olics, Wesleyan Home Missions, about Church of England Scripture Reader's Association,
Incorporated Church Building Society,
British Army Scripture Readers' Society,
Congregational Home Missionary Society,
Missionary Society, Missions to Seamen,
Protestant Reformation Society, Irish Evangelical Society, London Diocesan Home Mission

Baptist Home Mission, Church Home Mission, Lord's Day Observance Society, Midnight Mission, Religious Tract Society, Prayer Book and Homily Society, Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge

among Poor, British and Foreign School Society, Ragged School Union, rch of England Metropolitan Training

Institution, Christian Vernacular Education Society for Church of England Sunday School Institute, Sunday School Union,

The total amount is £931,092, equal to about \$4,-655,460. Of this amount nearly one half was for the support of foreign missions. In the reports of the Bible and Tract Societies the receipts for the books sold are not included.

FREE THINKERS.—Some sciolists have discovered a short path to celebrity. Having heard that it is a vastly silly thing to believe everything, they take it for granted that it must be a vastly wise thing to believe nothing. They therefore set up for free-thinkers; but their stock in trade is, that they are free from thinking. No persons make so large a demand against the reason of others, as those who have none of their own; as a highwayman will take greater liberties with our purse than our banker.—
Fuller.

The Secret.—A gentleman was walking over his farm with a friend, exhibiting his crops, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep; with all of which his friend was highly pleased, but with nothing so much as his splendid sheep. He had seen the same breed frequently before, but had never seen such noble specimens; and with great earnestness he asked how he had succeeded in rearing such flocks. His simple answer was, "I take care of my lambs, sir." Here was all the secret—he took care of his lambs!

Reader—father, mother, teacher—need we make the application?

A GOOD WORD TO THE LADIES. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SHAWLS, CAPES, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS at LOW prices. Come carly, and secure the best bargains. Our stock consists of articles found in a first class DRY GOODS HOUSE.

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SHAWLS, CAPES, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS HOUSE.

SHAWLS, CAPES, SILKS, less than other houses. We defy composition.

SHAWLS, CAPES, S

Biographical.

MRS. MARELIA PHILLIPS died in Chatham, Mass., June 12, aged 23 years.

Sister Phillips was early left an orphan with three brothers and one sister younger than herself. This family she kept together and cared for until Dec. 1862, when she married Bro. Mark Phillips, and moved to this town. She was taken to Chatham a few weeks before her death. Sister Phillips was converted Sept. 1859, under the labors of Rev. W. H. Stetson, and immediately joined the church at Chatham as a probationer. From that time she was a burning and shining light. She rarely failed to be in her place in the church, the Sabbath School, the social meeting, or the Sewing Society. In social meetings her voice was often heard, and her tender, carnest pleadings at the throne of grace and with the impenitent, will not be forgotten. She was also faithful and successful in private labors to lead her friends to Christ. With

now sees her amid the shining throng in Paradise.

E. Bridgewater, July, 1863.

J. W. WILLETT.

HULDAH E. HANNEPORD died in Monmouth, Me., June 20, wife of Corydon C. Hanneford, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Titus, aged 42 years.

In her last sickness Mrs. H. suffered extremely both in body and mind. While in health she had failed to make her "calling and election sure;" and now at life's latest hour, as she reflected upon gracions opportunities misimproved, and her soul's eternal interests neglected, she was well nigh overwhelmed with the darkness and anguish of despair. But we trust that through grace divine, she finally was enabled to "lay hold upon the hope set before her in the gospel, and that she now inherits that rest that remaineth to the people of God."

In the various relations of life many were her excellences, and her death to her family and friends is a very heavy stroke. May they all wisely improve the solemn event.

WIDOW JUDITH MITCHELL died at the residence of her son-in-law Charles H. Wheeler, Esq, in Bow, N. H., after an illuess of one week, July 14, aged 73 years.

She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years, in which her uniform piety and devotion to the church and her family were seen to be remembered with esteem and gratitude by friends who remain. She leaves three sons and four daughters, who we trust in the discharge of the active and responsible duties of life are manifesting the blessed and effective influence of a pious mother.

The funeral services, attended by a large number of relatives and friends, were performed in Hooksett, the place of her late residence. How blessed the memory of the pious dead.

Suncook, July 16.

Mary L. Eaton, wife of Joseph F. Eaton, died in

MARY L. EATON, wife of Joseph F. Eaton, died in cast Readfield, Me., May 27, aged 31 years, 1 month and

MARY L. EATON, wife of Joseph F. Eaton, died in East Readfield, Me., May 27, aged 31 years, 1 month and 11 days.

In her youth she experienced the mighty power of saving grace, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she continued to be a faithful member until suddenly called to leave the joys of earth for the glories of heaven. In her life she was eminent for goodness; her moral characteristics were beautiful, earnest, affectionate, sympathetic; a true, abiding friend, a loving, devoted wife, and an affectionate and faithful mother. Possessing so many Christian excellences, the divine glory was continually reflected in her character, and it was evident that her spiritual life was hid with Christ in God. It is no small consolation to an afflicted husband, an only son and sorrowing relatives to know that she enjoyed an abiding consciousness of the favor of God. In her last moments she gave full evidence of the presence of Christ, and after expressing her desires in regard to her little boy and the functual service, she bade the final adieu to the loved of earth, and gontly reclining her weary head, repeated the words of her adorable Saviour, "Thy will be done," and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

"With Christ in spirit fully blest,"

"With Christ in spirit fully blest,
Rest, happy saint, in Jesus rest;
A sinner saved, through grace forgiven,
Redeemed from earth to reign in heaven."

set it in a moderately warm place, or in the suncover with sieve, gause or net, to keep out flies and gnats. In due process of time it will be vinegar, when it must be put into a suitable vessel and stopped close. To convert cider into vinegar—if made from sweet apples, it is only necessary to set the barrel in a warm place and knock out the bung; if from sour, stir in a little molasses, and when sour, bung up tight. Vinegar barrels should be well painted, as they are liable to be eaten by worms.

"It will be proper to state that it is the action of the atmosphere, which in time converts the sweetened water into vinegar, hence the greater the surface of water exposed to its influence the sooner it will sour. There is a thick scum rises on the top of the vinegar when making, which is the 'mother, and should not be thrown away."

Athing which farmers should Know.—If you wish to drive a cut-nail into seasoned oak timber, and not to have it break or bend, just have a small quantity of oil near by and dip the nail before driving, and it will never fail to go. In mending carts and ploughs, this is of great advantage, for they are generally mostly of oak wood. In straightening old nails before using, let it be done on wood, and with easy blows. If done on iron they will be sure to break.

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Mrs. Susan Lewis, widow of the late Joseph Lewis, died at the residence of her son-in-law, D. L. Browning, in Montville, Conn., aged nearly 87 years.

Mother Lewis embraced religion in early life, and united with the Baptist Church, of which she was a member seventy-two years. She was most cordial towards Christians of every name, and their house was long a home for the early Methodist preachers, as her husband was one of the first Methodists in this town. Ardent attachment to her friends and to the canse of Christ were peculiar traits in her character. Her last illness was a paralysis, nearly depriving her of speech, so that she was unable to give a dying testimony of the power of grace; yet her long Christian life speaks as forcibly as the most expressive language from the death-bed. She loved to talk about her Saviour here, and we doubt not she now rests with him,

"Far from a world of grief and sin, With God eternally shut in."

WIDOW PHEBE LEE died April 29th, 1863. She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place about lifty years ago, and remained a worthy member till her removal to the church triumphant. "She died well."

JEREMIAH SLACK died July 2d, 1863, aged 77 years
He also had been a member of the Methodist Episcops
Church in this place about fifty years. He was strongle
attached to the church of his choice, and highly prized it
means of grace. His life was eminently Christian, an
his death peaceful.

North Dighton, July 15.

North Dighton, July 15.

FREDERICK M. STAFFORD—Freddie was the only son of his mother, and she a widow. He lived on earth sixteen years and five months to bless the home-circle with filial devotion and affection. More than one year since, under the labors of the Rev. C. L. McCurdy, he consecrated his youthful heart to God, found pardon and reconciliation, and went forward in the ordinance of baptism. Soon after, that insidious disease, consumption, commenced its fearful work, which terminated his brief earthly existence. He suffered much and patiently, longing for rest, which his freed spirit found on the 8th of July, 1863. His noble manly qualities commanded respect; his generous nature won many friends; his manifest patient piety commended Christ to all, while his solicitude for mother and sisters will be a lasting and precious memento to those who were the dearest to him on earth.

Lynn, July, 1863.

Lynn, Burners, Died in Edmonth Mess. Man 18th.

JANE BUTLER.-Died in Falmouth, Mass., May 12th Jane Butler.—Died in Falmouth, Mass., May 12th, 1863, Mother Jane Butler, aged 88 years.
She was one of the first members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Some fifty years ago she joined the church under the labors of Erastus Otis and Father Snelling. Meetings were frequently held at her house, and she was glad of the privilege to wait upon the fathers in the ministry whenever they were disposed to call on her in their usual rounds. The last two or three years of her life she was mostly confined to the house or to her bed, but was always ready to talk upon the subject of religion whenever she had an opportunity to do so. But she has gone to her long home, and we trust that rest which is prepared for them that love God.

SAMUEL HAMMOND died in Falmouth, Mass., Ju-SANUEL HAMMOND died in Falmouth, Mass., June 7th, aged 78 years.

He was also one of the first members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, and in his younger years was quite an active and devoted Christian. I am told that he had a very great experience at his conversion, and since that time has at times enjoyed a great deal of the presence of the Saviour. He leaves an aged companion and mother in Israel to mourn his loss; but may she together with all the friends find consolation in that Jesus in whom he trusted.

J. B. WASHBURN.

Falmouth, Mass., July 14.

Advertisements.

CHRONIC DIABRHCEA. Cokersville, Alabama,
April & 1858.

After absorbing my own and many other physicians' skill,
and after settling up my business to die, I was cured of Chron
ie Diarrhea of over three years' standing, by Dr. Seth J. Ar
nold's Balsam.

J. W. Cobu, M.D.

Advertisements.

have been opened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Vera Crus and Valparaiso.

MRS. 8. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Original Youthful Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.

It will cure bandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

It 18 NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on baid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and is easily applied by one's self. One bot the will usually last for a year, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray hairs to the most advanced age.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MRS. 6. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer but the Hair Dressing olne often restores, and never fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, readering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No
lady's toiler equires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No
lady's toiler is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleaness the Hair, removes all dandruft, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from falling out, and is the
most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known Millions of bottles sold every year.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used,
through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months
past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I am now
neither baid nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has
regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

neither build nor gray; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.
REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamm promote the growth of the hair where buildness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.
REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle, Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING. PACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigora,
ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church,
Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1869, writes:
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and
Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those
who wish to have their gray hair re tored to its original
color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

REV. B. P. STONE, D. D., CONCORD, N. H., writes: "Have now as the Rev. B. P. STONE, D. D., CONCORD, N. H., writes: "Have ing made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hak Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say R is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

TWO MONTHS USE.

TWO MONTHS USE.

MRS. FANNY ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "I have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re. torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my gray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.

REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is
superior to all others. For eruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPROVES.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by my wife. We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever used—in which declaration numerous friends join A FINE HEAD OF HAIR. REV. J. H. CORDELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: "procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylbalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the fellir off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to inatural glossy and beautiful black."

HIS WIFE APPROVES

fellir g off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black."

GET THE BEST.

REV. C. A. BUCKNEE. Treas. Am. Rible Union, N. Y., writes: 'I very cheerfully add my & stimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I have ever used."

COMPLIMENTARY.

REV. W.S. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y., after using Mr. S. A. Ailen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, writes: My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on baid spot, &c. I should be glad to have you use my name when it can do you any good."

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lancashire, England, says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Ailen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, The sale of these articles is very large in England."

EVERYRODY INTERSETD.

EVERYBODY INTERESETD. EVERYBODY INTERESETD.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Hampshire, writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's prepara ions, World's Hair Resioner and Zylobal anum, are really efficacious in changing the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport to be."

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, certifies that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive youthful color, and will also renew the hair where baldmess has occurred. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of revivifying the glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores it to its prisine beauty.

ristine beauty. DON'T READ THIS. REV. JAS. McFARLANK, Esopus, Ulster County, N. York writes; "I have no hesitation in certifying that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored the color and increased the growth of my hair, and I would cheerfully recommend them to those whose hair may either begin to full in color or decrease in luxuriance." NOTHING MORE WANTED.

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair."

so requisite to the numan nair."

KNOWLEDGE WORTH HAVING.

REV. H. A. FRATT Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y.,
writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Alien's World's Hair
Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its natural-color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the diseases
incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

REV. MES. E. C. Andres, for many years Missionary thayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. X., (the climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp.) writes: "I have derive much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World' Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefited me."

bald, and where gray to its original co.or."

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.

S. RANDAIL, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Alien's Zylobalsamin: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for haldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

REV. B. C. SMITH, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalssmum. These preparations have been used and improved for twenty years."

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., writes, "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving the hair a natural and heality tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me."

JUST THE THING.

Rev. E. R. FAIRFIELD, D.D., Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamam have been used in my family with beneficial effects; and I take pleasure in commending them to such as have occasion to use such preparations."

FOR CHILDREN'S HAIR.

Mrs. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much astisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the best I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft, glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTOREE
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigore ting, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World. Depot, 18
Greanwich Street, New York.

Advertisements.

L UXURIANT HAIR FOR ALL. Bogle's Hyperion Finid, Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye,
Bogle's Bajam of Cytheria, Cures Tan and Pinaples.
Bogle's Wigs and Hair Work, New Improvements.
Surpass all others. Cheapest, best and most reliable. Try

\$225 J. P. HALE'S \$225 New 7-Octave Pianos are destined to revolutionize the whole Pianos business. For Durability, Reauty of Tone and Touch, as well as style of finish, they are unequaled; and nothing of the kind has ever before been offered in this country that will compare with them in prices:

REAL ROSEWOOD PIANOS.

BOWDOIN STREET HOUSE. This House, No. 34 Bowdoin, corner of Allston Street, is now open for transient custom. The location is central, pleasant, quiet and healthy. Terms \$1.50 per day.

REFERENCE—D. S. King. W. F. DAVIS,
Late Proprietor of the Minot House, Cohasset,
Boston, July 1, 1863.

DIPHTHERIA. A Sure Cure for the Diphtheria. It has been repeatedly tried in this distressing complaint without a single fadure. Orders addressed to REV. O. F. JENKINS, Gardiner, Mo., will meet with prompt attention. Wholesale price four oz. bottles, \$4.00; for two oz bottles, \$2.00 per dozen. Single bottles, 50 cents and 25 cents. Single bottles sent to any part of the country on receipt of the retail price.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, over \$5,008,849.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year, \$1,345,477
Paid in dividends, 216,689
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,993,491
Total amount of dividends (1,175,67)
Amount received for interest the past year, \$307,235 74
Amount of losses (144 lives) (1,175,176)

Amount of losses (144 lives) (1,175,176) Excess of interest received over losses, \$3,755.74
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ENEMETH OF THE INSURED.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
May 30

Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

WAR CLAIM AGENCY—46 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. PENSIONS, BOUNTY, PAY, PRIZE MONEY, &c., collected by F. W. JACOBS, Counsellor at Law. Cash advanced to Claimants and Agents. No charge unless successful. Mr. Jacobs refers to GEO. T. ANGELL, Commissioner of all the States, Notary Public, &c., also, to the Attorney General and Adjutant General of Massachusetts; the Judge of Probate and District Attorney of Suffolk County; the City Attorney of Boston, and the publishers of the Boston Post and Boston Journal.

Jane 24

FURNITURE.

Warranted equal to any in the market, which will be Retail esale Prices, for cash on del

MATRESSES, SPRING BEDS, and BEDDING of every de scription. The one price system strictly adhered to. Goods all marked in plain figures.

April 8

HALEY, MORSE & BOYDEN,

407 & 409 Washington Street. PARKER SEWING MACHINES, PRICE \$40 In and Upwards.

In presenting to the public our new styles of Sewing Machines, we do so with the gratifying conviction that our past confidence in their merits has been fully confirmed by the experience of the past three years.

The universal favor with which the Parker Machines have been received is evine d by the large and increasing sales, and attested by the fact that, of all who possess them, we have yet to learn of one who is not pleased with their work and operation.

mr. Testimony—One Among Many.

Mr. Geo. E. Leonard. Dear Sir:—The Parker Sewing Machine parchased of you a few months since has thus far answered our most sanguine expectations; we have done all the sewing of the family, from the heaviest beaver cloths to the finest cotton or cambries, and it has operated to our entire satisfaction. I have examined many of the various machines now in market, and can say hesitatingly that for all kinds of family work, I think the Parker Sewing Machine has no superior.

Very truly yours, N. S. DUNCKLEE, 102 Elm Street, Charlestown Salesroom, 188 Washington Street. GEO. E. LEONARD, General Agent. Send for a circular. Dec 24

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Stocks, Bonds, and National Securities bought and sold on Commission, at the Boston Stock and Exchange Board.

Money advanced on Stocks consigned for sale.

Business Paper and Loans Negotiated.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. 6 mosis May 8

Business Paper and Loans Negotiated.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Gmosis May 6

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. "I have used the Liver invigorator prepared by Dr. Sanson, in my family, and have found it a medicine of great calus for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has high commendation." J. W. Van Buren,
Pastor of the Reformed Dutell Church,
New Lotts, Long Island.

The Liver Invigorator, compounded entirely from Gums, prevents and cures Bilious Attacks, and all Liver derangements; cures Sick Headacke, and Dysentery. A sure cure for Chronic Diarrhea, nhere ulceration has not actually taken place. Cures all diseases caused by deranged Liver, such as Costiveness and Sour Stomach; removes Bilotches from the Face, and Yellowness from the Skin; purifice the Blood, and acts as a powerful Tonic in all cases—never debilitating, and perfectly safe under any circumstances.

Messrs. M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.
Gents.—I have the pleasure to assure you that the Sanvoro's Liver Invitoorator purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, if by so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and cradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure and cradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhes, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

EEET'S VEGETABLE BITTERS. Lowell, Mas

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S
CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE BEST IN THE
WORLD! The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye
Knows.
This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or
Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown,
without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the
Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently
restoring its pristine color, and rectifes the fit effects of Bad
Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
all others are mere imitations; and should be avoided. Sold
by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—SI BARCLAY STREET,
NEW YORK.
BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESS-

NEW YORK. BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR. 1y June 24 ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the Boston Westleyan Association, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Heralu has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences. ast Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is public

made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor, and letters on business should be addressed to the Agent.

4. All biographics, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the

49 We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.